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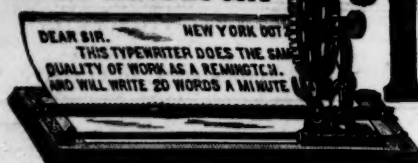
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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

DANGER AHEAD.*

ROBERT S. TAYLOR.

Arena, Boston, February.

WASHINGTON'S twenty-second successor, discussing the latest manifestation of that spirit of party against which the First President earnestly warned the American people, calls attention in his recent message to Congress to the dangers of the gerrymander.

It is not intended, in this paper, to make any invidious comparisons between parties. It may be taken that each will do what it can to cripple its adversary by resorting to the gerrymander when opportunity offers. The States of Indiana and Ohio have recently given remarkable exhibitions of its effects, in one of which each party suffered.

* For a discussion of this subject by Ex-Senator Edmunds, see LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 15, p. 393.

Words cannot characterize too strongly the injustice of disfranchising the minority by such means. It destroys the substance while leaving the form of representative government. The safeguard of democracy is the opportunity of redress by frequent elections. Unwise or oppressive legislation, corrupt administration, fraud at the ballot-box, are all bad enough, but they are all possible of cure at the next election. Not so the gerrymander. It excites no dissatisfaction in the minds of those who profit by it, while cutting off hope in the hearts of those victimized. There are, it is true, some rough reprisals. The disfranchisement of Republicans in Indiana is offset by the disfranchisement of Democrats in Ohio.

But the new departure inaugurated by the Legislature of Michigan, to which the President has called the attention of the country, presents the gerrymander in a new and more serious light. It discloses the possibility of capturing the Presidency by legislative enactment.

The "solid South" has 159 votes in the present college of 444 electors. It requires only sixty-four more to elect. It is entirely possible to obtain them by an extension of the Michigan method to a few other close States. It was probably with a view to immediate contingencies that the change in Michigan was made. It is conceded that it assures the return of four Democratic electors from that State. There are several possible combinations in which those four votes would just complete the 223 necessary to elect.

[The author proceeds to show five different combinations by which the election of a Democratic President would be assured by Michigan's sure four votes. He remarks that there is no intrinsic objection to the district method of choosing electors; that it would be fairer than the present unit method, if it were free from the danger of the possible gerrymander of the districts. He discusses other methods, including direct popular vote, and holds that none of them is practically desirable.]

The best method would be by general ticket with the right of cumulation. This system of voting, sometimes called minority representation, has been earnestly advocated by many thoughtful men. Its peculiar adaptability to the choice of Presidential electors will justify its consideration at this time.

By this system each voter would be entitled to cast as many votes for elector as there were electors to be chosen from his State, just as he does now, but he would be entitled (as he is not now) to distribute them among as many different persons, or to cumulate them upon any less number, at his option. Thus, in a State entitled to fifteen electors in the college, the voter could cast his fifteen votes as one each for fifteen persons, as now, or as three each for five persons, or as fifteen for one person, or in any other combination. In practice, each party would be driven to measure its strength according to its hopes, nominate a corresponding number of candidates, and concentrate its strength upon them. If, in the case just supposed, the two great parties were quite evenly balanced, each would nominate eight candidates, but one of them would elect only seven. The fight would be for the fifteenth elector. And the result would be an almost exact reflection of the relative strength of the parties in the State. In a different situation one party nominates ten, and elects eight, nine, or ten; the minority getting the remainder.

Briefly, the advantages of this system may be summed up as follows:

1. It would keep the gerrymander out of the Presidential election.
2. It would preserve unchanged the representation of the States in the electoral college as provided by the Constitution.
3. It would secure a more perfect expression of the popular

will than can be obtained in any other way except by direct vote.

4. It would secure a real contest in every State, instead of the perfunctory campaign which now takes place in the States in which the party majority in either direction is so great that the result is a foregone conclusion.

5. It would eliminate the "pivotal States" from the case, with all the evils which that feature entails, and distribute the battle evenly over the entire country.

6. It would wipe out the vicious balance of power element in politics, by which a fraction of the voters make capital out of the cowardice of the larger parties. At the same time a small party would not be powerless, as now, to make itself felt in any other way.

7. In combination with the Australian ballot it would nullify the power of money in Presidential elections.

Such a change can come in a beneficent form only by an amendment to the Constitution which shall make it universal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF TEWFIK PACHA.

EDWARD DICEY, C.B.

Nineteenth Century, London, February.

I FIRST saw the late Khedive of Egypt in 1869, shortly before the opening of the Suez Canal. Those who were present at that gorgeous pageant will doubtless remember, as I do, a fair, pale lad, clad in the orthodox Stambouli black coat and red fez, who used to be seen alone in a close carriage driving up and down the Schoubra road on Friday promenades. This lad of eight was pointed out to visitors to Cairo as the eldest son of the lord and master of Egypt, the prince who was then entertaining the world to celebrate the piercing of the Isthmus, and who was expected to revive the glories of the Pharaohs.

Some nine years passed before I revisited the valley of the Nile; and there had been important changes, not only in the state of Egypt, but still more in the position of the Khedival family. Egypt was bankrupt; Ismail Pacha was involved in almost inextricable financial and political difficulties, and Tewfik, by a strange stroke of fortune, had become heir to the throne. By Mussulman law and usage, the head of a family is succeeded, not by his eldest son, but by his eldest male kinsman; and according to this rule Ismail, if he had died upon the throne, would have been succeeded by Halim Pacha, one of the youngest sons of Mehemet Ali. At the time, however, when Tewfik became of age, Ismail Pacha, whose influence was then great at Stamboul, obtained a firman from Sultan Abdul Aziz, decreeing that henceforth the Khedivate should pass from father to son in lieu of following the regular Oriental mode of descent.

As a matter of fact, Ismail certainly cared less for Tewfik than for his other sons, all of whom were, I believe, by different mothers. Ismail had the same sort of contempt for the native Egyptians as the Normans of the Conquest had for the Saxons. Now, Tewfik's mother, unlike all Ismail's other wives, was of Fellaheen extraction, and is believed to have retained very little influence over her husband after the earlier years of their marriage. I think, too, that without any other cause, the mere fact of Tewfik being his designated successor would have rendered him an object of personal disfavor to a prince of Ismail's character. However, the advantage of having as heir a son, who, in the course of nature must expect to succeed to the throne, and who has, therefore, no direct interest in removing the actual occupant before his time, cannot but commend itself to the ruler of an Eastern country. Tewfik was scarcely allowed to leave Egypt during his father's reign, was given none of those educational advantages so freely lavished on his brothers, and was kept studiously in the background.

I made his acquaintance at a ball given by his father in the Gesireh Palace in 1878. A short time before I had published in this Review an article, the object of which was to show that

Ismail Pacha's financial embarrassments grew out of his ambition to become the actual landowner of Egypt, on the strength of which he had already appropriated over a million acres, or one-fifth of the whole area of cultivated land. This article excited much interest, and stimulated the demand for an International Commission of Inquiry to ascertain the manner in which Ismail had disposed of the funds he had appropriated for his own use. I did not expect that the author of this article would be a *persona grata* at the Khedival Court; but immediately on my arrival I had the honor of being invited to dine with the Khedive, and to take part in all the official festivities. I will add that, of the ex-Khedive himself, as far as my personal relations with him were concerned, I have nothing but good to say. During my frequent sojourns in Egypt in the year preceding his downfall, and during many interviews after his exile, he always treated me with consideration and courtesy.

The ball took place while my article was still fresh in Egyptian memories. I was strolling through the rooms when an Anglo-Egyptian official took my arm with the words, "I want to present you to his Highness Prince Tewfik." I turned and saw a stout, heavy-looking young man, seemingly very ill at ease. The cause of his discomfort was obvious enough. His father was standing near us, and was watching us with his sharp, sleepy eyes, which always reminded me of a cat shamming sleep. I have seldom seen a man so manifestly anxious to cut short an interview, as Tewfik was on this occasion. He stammered, hesitated, spoke a few words of halting French, and uttered an audible sigh of relief as I bowed and passed on. I mention this incident as illustrating the conditions under which the late Khedive passed his life up to the time of his father's deposition.

(Concluded next week.)

TAMMANY HALL AND THE DEMOCRACY.

THE HON. RICHARD CROKER.

North American Review, New York, February.

NO political party can with reason expect to obtain power, or to retain power, unless it be efficiently organized. Between the aggressive forces of two similar groups of ideas, one entertained by a knot of theorists, the other enunciated by a well-compacted organization, there is such a difference as exists between a mob and a military battalion. The mob is fickle, bold, and timid by turns, and in different portions it is at the same time swayed by conflicting emotions. In fact, it is a mere creature of emotion, while the drilled and compacted battalion is animated and supported by purpose and scientific plan.

In political parties, organization is one of the main factors of success, and without it there can be no enduring results. When we consider the ghastly turmoil of the French Revolution, we cannot fail to admire the success, the influence, the resistless power of the Jacobin Club, not because the club was praiseworthy, but because it was skillfully organized and handled. When its representatives sat in the convention, they knew their orders, and they were also conscious that it was their business to carry them out. They acted upon the principle that obedience to orders is the first duty of the soldier, and that "politics is war." Everything is war in which men strive for mastery and power as against other men, and this is one of the essential conditions of progress.

The city of New York contains to-day a political organization which, in respect of age, skillful management, and unity of purpose, devotion to correct principles, public usefulness, and, finally, success, has no superior, and, in my opinion, no equal, in political affairs the world over. I mean the *Tammany Democracy*. I do not propose to defend the Tammany organization; neither do I propose to defend sunrise as an exhibition of celestial mechanics, nor a democratic form of government as an illustration of human liberty at its best. In the last campaign almost the only argument used by the Republicans

was the assertion that Flower was the candidate of a corrupt political club named Tammany. Tammany was accused of every vice and crime known to Republican orators; it took forty millions annually from the citizens of New York, and gave them nothing in exchange. To the credit of the Democrats let us note that, while this torrent of abuse was poured upon the heads of voters, Democrats did what the inhabitants of Spain are said to do when the clouds are opened—"they let it rain." Nobody apologized for the misdeeds of the alleged malefactor; the Democrats went before the people on legitimate issues, and the result of the affair was expressed in the figures 47,937 majority. I doubt if the Democracy would have fared anything like as well if they had defended, or apologized, or explained away. "He who excuses himself accuses himself" is a time-worn proverb. They let Mr. Fassett shout himself hoarse over "Tammany corruption," and they won the victory.

In fact, such a defensive attitude would have been entirely at variance with the basis on which the Tammany Democracy acts. A well-organized political club is made for the purpose of aggressive warfare. It must move, and it must always move forward against its enemies. If it makes mistakes, it leaves them behind, and goes ahead. If encumbered by useless baggage or half-hearted or traitorous camp-followers, it cuts them off, and goes ahead. Such an organization has no term or place for apologies or excuses.

The political party that is uppermost in New York, legislates locally for the largest municipal constituency on the planet, except one. This enormous task demands a combination of skill, enterprise, knowledge, resolution, and what is known as "executive ability," which cannot be at once made to order, and cannot be furnished by any body of theorists, no matter how full may be their pockets or how righteous their intentions. Since the demise of the Whig party the Democrats have administered the affairs of New York County, rarely losing even the mayoralty except on personal grounds; always having the majority in the Board of Aldermen, and as a rule the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices; and the guiding force of the New York Democracy has proceeded from the Tammany organization.

All members of Tammany stand by its principles and affirm its record. Its system is admirable in theory, and works excellently well in practice. There are now twenty-four Assembly districts in the County, which are represented in an Executive Committee by one member from each, who oversees all political movements in his district. This member of the Committee is always a man of ability and good executive training. If he goes to sleep or commits overt acts that shock public morality, he is compelled to resign.

Coincident with the plan of having each district thoroughly looked after by experienced leaders in close touch with the central committees, is the development of the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire; in other words, good work must be paid for. Since there must be officials, and since these officials must be paid, and well paid, in order to insure able and honest service, why should they not be selected from the membership of the society that organizes the victories of the dominant party?

In my opinion, to ask this question is to answer it. We admit that the logical result of this principle would be that all the employes of the City Government, from the Mayor to the porter who makes the fire in his office, should be members of the Tammany organization. This would not be to their discredit. If any of them commits a malfeasance, he is just as responsible to the *people* as though he were lifted bodily out of the "Union League" or some transient "Citizens' Reform Association," and he will at once find himself outside of the Tammany membership also.

That the Tammany Democracy will largely aid in organizing victory for the national ticket next November, is beyond ques-

tion. The national Democracy is free to choose whatever candidate it may prefer. Tammany's part in the conflict is to elect the candidate named. No matter what Republican majorities may come down to the Harlem River from the interior of the State, we propose to meet and drown them with eighty-five thousand majority from New York and Kings.

WHAT IS RUSSIA?

AUGUSTE STRINDBERG.*

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, February 1.

WHEN it was generally thought that a treaty between France and Russia had been, or was going to be signed, the union was stigmatized as an alliance, so to speak, within the prohibited degree, or still worse as a misalliance between the most civilized nation and the Barbarian. There are words which circulate like counterfeit money until the touchstone causes them to be refused. An instance of that is the use of the words "Russian barbarity."

Let us take a glance at the history of Russia, and observe what reason there is for calling her barbarous.

Before the Christian era, Greek and Roman colonies had been planted on the Northern shore of the Black Sea and the Scythians had always commercial relations with civilized countries. Proof of this is furnished by the antiquities discovered in the Crimea.

When the Western Empire fell, and Byzantium became the centre of civilization, Vladimir, the founder of the Russian Empire, married a daughter of Romanoff II., emperor of Constantinople, and was baptized. Then Russia began its task of guardian of the frontiers of Asia. The barbarians, thenceforward, were the Mahometans. By the eleventh century Russia was so far civilized that she became a safe place of retreat for English and Scandinavian princes exiled from their country, and was allied by marriage with the most powerful houses of Europe. Anna, daughter of the Czar, married Henry I., of France. Its capital, Kiev, became a place of great trade, where Hungarian, German, Dutch, and Scandinavian merchants met for traffic. It was a rival of Constantinople, and, like the latter, had its cathedral of Santa Sophia, besides four hundred other churches. It had Greek artists, a Greek clergy, an alphabet of Greek letters, a Greek literature, and passed, in a word, for a Greek city.

When Constantinople fell under the assaults of the Turks, and the Eastern Empire ceased to exist, Moscow took the place of the venerable capital of that empire. To Moscow repaired a portion of the emigrants, carrying with them the treasures of learning, art, and industry, of Hellenic antiquity. Ivan III. married a Byzantine princess, Sophia Palæologus.

What has prevented the assimilation of the Russians with Western Europe is the religious schism between the Roman and Eastern Churches. Yet the Eastern Church dates from the first centuries of the Christian era; it controlled all the early Councils; it has had its reform and revival, without bastardizing itself like Protestantism, exempt from intestine quarrels, from Saint-Bartholomew massacres, and from burnings at the stake. It is not, then, on account of its religion that we can quarrel with this formidable, despised, and defamed giant. It was the Czars who made Siberia habitable, and who, by the conquest of the Caspian Sea, have established maritime routes to the very heart of Asia. It must be admitted that the Western Powers have not always seen fit to leave Russia to do her civilizing work unmolested. More than one diplomatist has played the part of Charles XII. at Constantinople, and preferred to evoke the spectre of Islamism to troubling the famous political equilibrium of Europe.

What signifies the epithet of barbarous, applied without discernment to Russia, and to her especially? What is it to

* The Editor of the *Revue* informs us that this gentleman is one of the leading writers belonging to the Democratic party in Sweden.

be barbarous? Originally, when there existed but one civilization in Europe, the Hellenes employed the word *Βάρβαρος* to designate foreigners from everywhere, without in any way attaching to the word the meaning which it has to-day. Is it reasonable to obstinately apply this term, which, in the course of ages has come to imply insult, to a European nation which is numbered among the most powerful?

Barbarous! a nationality which has based its education upon Hellenic traditions. Barbarous! a Christian people, in whose history are recorded the glorious combats in defense of the frontiers of civilization against the Huns of Asia.

A country which, already, in the time of Charlemagne, was acquainted with written characters; which printed its first book forty years after the invention of Guttenberg; which published a journal in 1703, and the dictionary of which, edited in 1789, with its 43,000 words, was compiled by an Academy which numbered among its correspondents Leibnitz, De l'Isle, Bernouilli, Diderot, Voltaire—such a country, assuredly, does not deserve the title of barbarous.

In our day, does not Russia possess a considerable network of railways, telegraphs, postal service? Has it not eight universities, 35,000 schools, thirty-eight learned societies, forty-five public libraries, observatories, museums, schools of the fine arts, conservatories of music?

Read the proceedings of its Academy of Sciences, and learned societies, and you will be convinced that Russia contributes its fair annual share to science, and that its share is of good alloy. Read the romances of Tolstoi and Dostoiewsky, if you have not read them already, and you will discover in them a young nationality, a new and virgin soil,

Russia is the young sister of the nations of Europe, with the defects of youth, but with the great qualities of the young; faith, enthusiasm, hope, lofty aspirations. She is, moreover, of a sound stock, of a good and ancient nobility. This fact fully explains the sympathy so lately proclaimed between France, the always vigorous descendant of Rome, and Russia, the daughter of Greece. It is an old friendship, which dates from the time of Peter the Great and Catherine the Second, who carried away from France buds and seeds which germinated in the black and fertile soil of their country.

Russia is vast, too vast for the jealousy of those of the Western Powers who do not comprehend that the frontier province against immense Asia must be immense and that Byzantium belongs, by right of succession, to the Byzantines and not to the Turks.

In closing, let me recall that Saint-Simon, after the project of Peter the Great for an alliance with the court of France had failed, bewailed the fatal fascination that England has for France, and the misfortune for the latter of not being able to perceive the increase of strength it might have found in Russia.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL: ITS POLITICAL ASPECTS.

CAPTAIN W. L. MERRY.

Forum, New York, February.

NICARAGUA is a sparsely settled country, with great, but undeveloped, resources, a healthy climate, and internal waterways, insuring cheap transportation. It is destined to be the site of the great interoceanic canal which shall connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and necessarily the scene of great industrial and commercial activity on the highway of the world's commerce. The nation that supplies the money to build the canal will control its commerce, and subsequently its policy.

As the result of construction under private control, and with foreign capital, there is the right of foreign protection to foreign property. The nation whose citizens supply the capital cannot consistently be prevented by our government from landing military forces for the protection and the maintenance of the neutrality of the work. It is true that by its concession from

Nicaragua the Maritime Canal Company is inhibited from disposing of its rights to any government. It is now an American Company, and may remain so at the option of the United States Government, unless it elect to give up its charter from Congress. But there is nothing to prevent foreigners buying up its stock. There is no objection to foreign capital in domestic corporations, but the canal is an international work, and the conditions are different. Indeed it is not exaggerating the question to assert that the interoceanic canal means, for the United States, to build, to buy, or to fight, with the alternative of taking an inferior position among nations.

The Nicaragua Canal will be the great highway of our increasing commerce, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. President Hayes called the canal "a continuation of our coastline." It is more than that. It is a dominant factor in the control of the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and Lake Nicaragua is a position unique in its importance to our national interests. Gibraltar, Aden, or the Bosphorus, does not compare with it in the value of its military position. Upon its bosom an ironclad fleet may float in fresh water, in a delightful climate, surrounded by a territory producing supplies for fleets and armies. The construction of the canal will be a practical, friendly, and complete vindication of the Monroe Doctrine.

It has been contended by some that it is dangerous for the United States to acquire realty and interests abroad, which may require protection; but this which was applicable to the thirteen federated colonies does not apply to a growing nation of over sixty millions.

The political history of the Suez Canal should be a lesson to our statesmen. England prevented its construction as long as possible. When it was completed she purchased it secretly. When it became a military advantage for the English Government, temporarily to close the canal, British ironclads were sent to Ismailia and the termini, and the canal was closed at her pleasure. Does anyone now expect that England will abandon Lower Egypt? Never unless under the stress of military force. British troops are there to stay.

Is there any reason to assume that, if the Nicaragua Canal be not built under the control of the United States Government, the same policy will not be adopted by the British Government here also? Would it not be in the direct line of English policy to do so? What is to prevent England acquiring the controlling interest in the Company's stocks and bonds, as she has done in the Suez Canal? And if she then consider that military requirements justify her in closing the Suez canal, why not the Nicaragua Canal? The United States might object, but what are diplomatic objections when opposed to rifled ordnance floated on ironclads? Better assume control now, than fight for it later.

It is fortunate that we have in Nicaragua a patriotic and friendly government, willing to meet us half way in any request which shall insure the construction of this great highway. President Lacasa and his advisers are friends of the United States, and appreciating the favored position of their country as the future highway of the world's commerce, are willing that our country shall share this great advantage. Under these conditions all parties should unite to secure an American canal under American control. The commercial and industrial interests of our country demand the American interoceanic canal, and the world at large needs it more and more every year. The foremost statesmen of both parties, from the Penobscot to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have raised their voices in its favor. The Pacific coast of the United States is united on this question, and they will not regard as a friend any legislator who goes on record against it. It would be unfortunate beyond comprehension if the day should come when the great canal, under a rival maritime power should become a menace to our interests instead of a peaceful highway for the world's commerce, and a monument to American statesmanship and American energy.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION AN ETHICAL QUESTION.

W. JERUSALEM.

Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, February.

BY the "social question" is now generally understood the investigation of ways and means by which the lot of the laboring classes may be improved. Through the writing and agitation of men like Louis Blanc, Ferdinand Lassalle, Karl Marx, Henry George, and others, the majority of laborers in manufacturing, and generally organized industries, have been brought to the conviction that they are exploited under the present system, and that subject to the "iron law of wages," it would be impossible for them to secure more than the barest necessities of existence, under the present industrial system. With seeming logical consistency, many of the leaders preached the overthrow of the existing industrial order as the first essential step, and the social democratic party was at first revolutionary. Later, having separated itself from the anarchistic and destructive element, the party begins to realize that its aims may be eventually attained by peaceful, legitimate means. There are now thirty-five of these social democrats in the German Reichstag, and it appears probable that their numbers will be increased at the next general election. The question what is Socialism is consequently no longer one of merely academic interest, but is becoming for all of us a vital problem of practical life.

The two chief features of Socialism are: (1) the abrogation of private property, and (2) the universal obligation to labor. The anticipated workings of the system is set forth in fullest detail in Edward Bellamy's interesting work *Looking Backward*. Everything is nationalized. The State assumes control of all the means of production and transportation, and is the only employer. These changed conditions are supposed to work a corresponding change in humanity; selfishness and self-interest are unknown qualities. "The change of conditions involve a corresponding change of motives," says Bellamy, and on this presumption he proposes to solve the riddle. This is certainly very cleverly argued, but Bellamy forgets that human nature and character pursue a slow process of development. His future State is consequently no more than a beautiful dream, an Utopia from which a great deal may be learnt, in which we dare not learn all that it can teach.

The projectors of all these ideal States, the creation of the imagination, are deficient in the historical sense; they fail to apprehend that history is a continuous thread that cannot be broken. How, then, shall human motives change with the change of conditions? This, as Ziegler remarks, is making the thing stand on its head. Change the motives first, the conditions will then adapt themselves to them. Still, remarks Ziegler again, with right: "Things will not always remain as they are, the spirit of Socialism is right, and the future belongs to it. But the dream that we shall find it there some fine morning when we awake, is a delusion. Manners and morals are of slow growth, and hard to bend. Standing on the ground already attained we may advance towards our ideal, step by step, humanity securing at every stage a moral advance which shall fit it, by healthy growth, for changed and ever changing conditions. This is not so brilliant a vision as the golden dream of an Utopia, to be won in a single campaign; but it is more practical than dreaming."

It was laid down decisively by John Stuart Mill, in his autobiography, that nothing but a change of character, especially among the wealthy classes, could secure social peace. To this we would add that the rising generation might be trained in this conviction with marked success. Youth, with its impressionable nature, might easily be saturated with the social spirit. We could more easily train our children on these lines than ourselves. It is our first duty to impress upon them that the

individual is, before all, under obligations to become a useful member of society. Especially in those families in which it is probable that the children will not be under any necessity to earn their own bread, it should be timely and forcibly impressed upon the children that property has its duties. "What thou has inherited from thy father, earn, that thou mayest make it thine own," says the proverb. It is only by service rendered to the community that inherited property becomes legitimately owned.

Early habits of labor should be regarded as the most important feature of education, and by this must be understood, regular labor, engaged in for a useful purpose. In the smallest as in the greatest households there are numerous light tasks which might be intrusted to the children as regular daily duty with the beneficial result of training them in habits of industry, punctuality, sense of duty, and responsibility. By making such provision for the education of the children of the wealthy and employing classes, we should certainly pave the way to industrial peace. But it must not be overlooked that the social education of the laboring classes constitutes as important, if not a more important, feature of the problem. If the hours of labor are to be reduced, special training is necessary to aid the workman to a proper employment of his leisure.

Further the laboring class and the social-democratic party must be brought to realize that mental labor is as wearing and wearying as physical labor, and fully as important to the social weal. The social reformation must proceed from within outward. Standing on the ground already won, we are enabled to introduce external reforms of the worst features of existing conditions, as the limitation of hours of labor of women and children, etc., but for steady, continuous social reform, our children must be educated to a higher plane, to enable them to grapple in turn with the difficulties of their day. But in spite of all human progress, the perfect social ideal is attainable only by a perfected humanity.

THE NEW CIVILIZATION DEPENDS ON MECHANICAL INVENTION.

DR. W. T. HARRIS.

Monist, Chicago, January.

BY reason of his physical nature, man is hampered by three wants—he needs food, clothing, and shelter. In his first and lowest stage of civilization he lives in enthrallment to nature. He dreads and worships the cruel forces of matter. But by the aid of science, and of invention which flows from science, man attains dominion or control over things and forces, and directs them into the service of humanity for use or beauty.

If the spectacle of pauperism and crime, the savagery that still lingers in the slums of our cities, sternly reminds us of the yet feeble hold which our civilization has obtained even in cities—if the census of mankind proves that three-fourths are yet below the line that separates the half-civilized from the civilized—we are still wont to console ourselves with the promise and potency which we can all discern in productive industry, aided by the might of science and invention.

This view is always hopeful. We see that there is a sort of geometric progress in the conquest over forces and things. The ability of man to create wealth continually accelerates. The more each one gets, the more his neighbor also gets.

Wealth, in the modern sense of the word, far more than in the ancient sense, is self-productive. Capital represents conquered forces and things—conquered for the supply of human wants. The three physical wants, food, clothing, and shelter are produced by nature—they are the chains and fetters whereby nature enslaves humanity, and keeps him in a state of thralldom.

But the Promethean cunning of man, realized first in science,

and next in useful machines, has succeeded in subduing the powers of nature, and further in imposing on them the task of supplying and gratifying the very needs which nature creates in us. Nature had chained men to the task of daily toil for his needs. But man turns back upon nature and compels her to take the place of human drudgery, and produce an abundance of those needed supplies, and transport them where they are needed for consumption. This is accomplished by mechanical combinations that secure the service of steam, electricity, and various natural forces.

This self-generating wealth that exists in the shape of capital, is so much on the increase that it fills all classes of our population with hopes, or, if not with hopes, at least with discontents—and discontent is certainly the product of hope, struggling up from the depths of the soul. Without the vivid perception of a higher ideal, and without the feeling that it is attainable, there would be no discontent. The average production of man, woman, and child in the United States increased in the thirty years from 1850 to 1880 from twenty-five cents to forty cents a day. This means the production of far more substantial improvements for human comfort. Great Britain according to the returns of 1888, distributed incomes of \$1000 and upward to each family of thirty per cent. of her population, and the remaining 70 per cent. averaged \$485 for each family. France provided incomes of \$1,300 for twenty-four per cent. of its families. This shows what capitalists are doing for the creation and distribution of wealth. In Italy less than two per cent. received incomes of \$1,000 and upwards, while ninety-eight per cent. of its families average less than \$300 income.

If science and its concomitant, useful invention, progress as rapidly during the next hundred years as they have done during the past forty years, there will be comfort and luxury for all who will labor a moderate amount of time. And can anyone who looks at the continually improving methods of Science doubt that the conquest of nature will be more rapid in the coming century than it has been in the past.

But we are challenged by the question: What is the good of annihilating the necessity for bodily toil? Will not man degenerate spiritually as he comes to possess luxury on easier and ever easier conditions? To this challenge we reply by pointing out the relation of invention to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge.

Man is man because he possesses and uses the means of reinforcing his individual observation and reflections by those of the race. Man is an individual endowed with the power of absorbing the results of the race. The number of people who live in constant daily inter-relation with all mankind by aid of the daily newspaper, has increased a hundredfold within a single generation.

The test of a civilization is its efficiency in reinforcing the endeavors of each individual, so as to give him access to the labors of the world. We are approaching a spiritual civilization as well as an era of the general distribution of wealth.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, February 1.

HOW can anyone in our time dream of such a thing as economic independence? How can you bring such a state of things about? Without reiterating all the common-places about steam and electricity, the history of the last half-century is filled with international conventions which limit the liberty of all the contracting parties; conventions about navigation, for the protection of commercial travelers, relating to reciprocal guarantees of literary and artistic property, and so on. Our government and parliament, in the laborious elaboration of their maximum tariff and minimum tariff, forgot all about the conventions I have just spoken of and many others which regulate considerable interests. Great was their astonishment, when they discovered that all the clauses, called access-

ory, but, for us, of capital importance, were going to become null with the making of their treaties of commerce. They had not foreseen that "economic independence" would cause a rupture of all the ties between us and the rest of the globe.

That which escaped the observation of our legislators constitutes in the present state of the world, more than at any time in the past, the reason which renders the economic interdependence of nations salutary. On this matter those two great peoples, which consider the question from points of view so different, the United States of America and Germany, have never been deceived, and have not been for a long time dupes of the sophism of "economic independence."

The first advantage to be derived from a liberal economic policy and a widely extended market, is that they favor the development of the division of labor. Such division carried to the highest point is the indispensable condition of industrial progress. Production, scientifically organized, cannot be accommodated, for common products at least, save in immense factories, which admit of a very minute specialization and a very rigid economy of operations for each workman. To justify the most modern establishments, complicated arrangements that they are, though for that reason very economical, a clientage of vast extent is indispensable. If factories work for but a petty territory, for a district or the outskirts of a town, they are condemned to the use of an imperfect set of tools.

Let no one fail to recognize the indisputable fact, that at the present time, a territory of 208,000 square miles in extent, like that of Germany, or of 204,000 square miles in extent, like that of France, is, from the point of view of scientific applications to industry, and of the methodical application of manufacturing operations, a pitiful territory, a district, a suburb. Moreover, the moral conditions, in such a case, are no better than the material conditions. Within such petty spaces competition can never be sufficiently awake and active. In the greater part of branches of industry, two or three large houses have an incontestable superiority, and dominate the market almost entirely; even for common industries, ten or twelve powerful houses acquire a considerable predominance. Hence come about the formation of syndicates of producers and sellers, of those corners, as the Americans say, or *cartels*, as the Germans term them, which not only make merchandise of the consumers, treating them like serfs, but, moreover, by the security these corners give to the associated houses, stifle or put to sleep the spirit of improvement and perfection.

It is easy to understand how gigantic empires like the United States of America, which occupies a territory eighteen times larger than that of France, or like Russia, which contains an area forty-three times larger than the superficies of France, have come to nurse this chimera of a national economic autonomy. The first of these Powers, with its 63,000,000 or 64,000,000 inhabitants, where the adult element, thanks to immigration, constitutes a much more important proportion than in old countries; the second, with its 115,000,000 souls; both, having a rapid annual increase of population, have some excuse for entertaining the chimera of an economic development, which will owe little or nothing to the surrounding world.

The very variety of climates and, consequently, of natural products, of human aptitudes, which spaces so vast bring with them, is sufficient to cause these two colossuses to believe that they have in their own soils all the elements of prosperity and progress. Do they not find at home lands suitable for products of every kind, and beneath that soil an abundance of industrial resources: coal, iron, petroleum, copper, even gold and silver, alongside of flax, hemp, wool, cotton, wheat, cattle, and the vine? That the Yankee and the Muscovite, with the infatuation natural to robust and ambitious youths, should have their heads turned by considering the immensity and diversity of their territory, the enormous number of their population and its rate of increase more enormous

still, if not a thing to be admired, is at least not a subject for astonishment. Certainly, however, this excess of confidence cannot be wisely imitated, under altogether different conditions.

Can a country relatively small, since it has a superficies of but 204,000 square miles, which produces small quantities of coal, hardly any iron, no copper, or lead, or petroleum, or cotton, aspire, without showing extreme folly, to be an economic autonomous country? Is it not perfectly plain that there are some productions which, from the nature of things, such a country cannot produce, while there are others to which it is bound to devote all its efforts? Such is the case of France. The attempt to make France a solitary nation, a hermit nation, living almost wholly within itself, having with the outside world a minimum of contact, is one of the most unnatural and extravagant projects which can be imagined. Such a project is especially silly when we bear in mind that our population is nearly stationary in number, the census of 1890 showing a decrease.

We have to-day 38,000,000 inhabitants, that is, less than Russia, less than the United States, less than Germany, less than Austria-Hungary, hardly as many as England, which nearly equaled us yesterday and will surpass us to-morrow. We are threatened with having eternally but 38,000,000 inhabitants, that is, 38,000,000 consumers; the figures are fixed in an invariable manner, and it is to these 38,000,000 of customers that it is intended to confine the ambition of French industry and agriculture. All the useful arts make progress, all methods are improved, every day are invented more powerful machines and more economical processes: yet everlastingly, our manufacturers and our cultivators, with their increased production, are to have no more than 38,000,000 consumers! Could there be a more absolute demonstration of the folly of the doctrine of economic independence?

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN DENMARK.

KRISTINE FREDERIKSEN.

Kvinden og Samfundet, Copenhagen, No. XI.

IT is not possible to speak of "The Woman's Rights Question in Denmark without mentioning Mathilde Fibiger and Pauline Worm. These two high-minded women are its pioneers and heroines. They are the originators of "The Danish Women's Society," which now for twenty years has fought the battles for freedom.

It is now twenty years since Mathilde Fibiger under the pseudonym of Clara Raphael began to agitate and write about woman's rights. She was alone and fought single-handed. The only help she had was in the effects produced by George Brandes's translation and publication of J. S. Mills's "Subjection of Woman." Her style was trenchant and her thoughts clear, but the opposition was too strong. Not being able to make a living by literature, she became the first Danish telegraph operator. That position made her independent, and her work became more intense than ever. The public learned at last that there was a "Woman's Rights Question," and now it knows that the problem must be solved. She considers her strongest antagonist to be the inherent Danish tendency to worship woman. She teaches that woman is not to be worshipped, but to be regarded as a human being, to meet life's responsibilities on equal terms with man.

Pauline Worm has also by hard work earned a right to speak about the wrongs suffered by woman. As teacher in a provincial town, she has lived a life without comfort, but full of toil.

As one of the organizers of "Danish Woman's Rights Society" she argued that the Danish women were not ready to coöperate with the "International Woman's Rights Society," just then formed in Geneva. She was supported by Elizabeth Ouchterlony and Tagea Johansen, who also assisted in the founding of the society. Later, she was further supported by

Mrs. Severine Casse and Marie Rovsing, the architect V. Klein, and the publisher L. A. Jørgensen.

The society organized a woman's reading-association and supported by its scant means several of the first female students; it established an industrial Sunday-school for women, and labored especially for the founding of schools devoted to special branches of learning and the technical education of women. This latter work was particularly beneficent. The first female mercantile academy was opened in 1872, under the direction of C. Testman, and in 1875 a female drawing-school was opened with Charlotte Klein as director. While the society prepared the way for the future by these educational measures, it also worked in other directions. It studied the ways and means for a change in legislation on points where women's natural rights were denied her; it entered into correspondence and had interviews with prominent members of the legislative body, and it memorialized the Government on the subject of woman's neglected position in society. To the "Rigsdag" it addressed a petition for severer punishments for husbands maltreating their wives. The first result of all these endeavors was the law of May 5th, 1880, giving the married woman sole right over her own property. That the result was so small, comparatively, is accounted for by the limitation of the number of members of the society. It counted no more than about one hundred and fifty, and these nearly all from Copenhagen. Thus it had no direct contact with the people of the country. But about this time the seed, that had been sown, had not only grown up, but began to bear fruit, and from 1885 the society took a new start and met with large success everywhere. Many pamphlets were scattered over the country, and lectures were delivered, and the membership increased to one thousand. Two new laws were passed in 1886-7, one, improving the condition of natural children and their mothers, and the other for the benefit of adopted children. New societies were formed in the provinces, and the Danish people were generally aroused.

The society has agitated the question of political changes to make women wage-earners of a higher and independent order. It has established labor-bureaus in order to remedy the unfortunate labor-conditions of woman.

The society has elaborated a plan for instruction in cookery and sewing, which it laid before the Commissioners of Education. It has also done much for sanitary and dress-reforms relating to women. For the present the society does not think that it will be of any use to demand the general electoral vote for woman. It limits itself to a desire to secure municipal elections for her. To that end it has lately addressed the "Rigsdag" and the Government in an appeal signed by 20,000 people. It is continually pledging new candidates for election to the "Rigsdag" to vote for measures tending to the amelioration of woman's lot.

SUCCESSFUL PROHIBITION.

EDMUND A. WHITMAN.

Lend-A-Hand, Boston, February.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., has annually voted, for the past five years, that no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors be granted within its limits, except to druggists for medicinal purposes. Strictly speaking, a majority of the voters of the city have declared themselves in favor of prohibition; but, practically, with the city of Boston and its eight hundred saloons just across the broad basin, the Charles River, the effect has been that persons wishing liquor must go, or send, from one to six miles after it. For the first five years after the adoption of the local-option law, the city voted in favor of licensing saloons, of which there were one hundred and twenty-two. The saloon interest was well organized, with money at its disposal, while its opponents were divided and discouraged. The change from this to the present state of affairs, when no open saloon exists in the city, and the illegal sale of liquor is

confined within very narrow limits, is no more marked than the change of sentiment among the people. This change has been produced by a campaign of education, carefully managed by educated men.

The intelligent voter, who sees the evils of the traffic, and desires to lessen them, often seeks in vain for evidence that will convince him that prohibition is the remedy he seeks. The leaders of the Cambridge movement saw this need, and, when the city, in a wave of popular feeling against the saloon, voted that no licenses should be granted for the ensuing year, set themselves to demonstrate to the voters that the moral and material interests of the city were better served by keeping the saloon out. Their efforts in securing a thorough enforcement of the law are outside the scope of this article, which is intended to show the kind of information which the Citizen's Committee has annually presented to the people in a large and handsomely printed paper called *The Frozen Truth*, a copy of which is mailed to every voter a few days prior to the annual election.

No source of information has been neglected which might tend to show the workings of the prohibitory law. From the employers of labor the testimony comes with surprising unanimity that the men are more prompt at their work, lose less time after pay-days, and seem to save more money, than formerly; creditors seldom troubling them for small accounts. The foreman of a brickyard, where over three hundred men are employed, stated that he had in the past seen saloon-keepers stand at the paymaster's window and take the larger part of the earnings of men as they were paid. It was not uncommon for as many as fifty men to be missing on the days following pay-day, and it was an everyday occurrence to have twenty men off drunk. The earnings of the men were largely wasted in drink, and many carried back to Canada (the home of most of them) very little to show for the season's work.

With the closing of the saloons a change has come. The men break less brick in handling, are quieter in the yard, and the daily average of absentees has dropped off to five or six. A captain of police said that it is now the custom of workingmen with families, instead of stopping into a saloon to pay the weekly scot, to bring home their wages on Saturday night and deposit them in the wife's lap; and, if the desire is strong, it sometimes happens that the man retains a dollar and goes to Boston to spend it. Many wives keep some liquor in the house, as a little will keep the husband at home, out of danger of intoxication.

On election-day, after the first year of prohibition, a woman came into a savings bank, and, putting down \$50, exclaimed: "There is my 'No' vote." Her husband, she explained had gone to vote "No," and the \$50 represented the savings of his abstinence. A few years later this deposit had increased to several hundreds. In one bank, whose chief business is with work-people, the average deposit has doubled in five years, has increased from \$18 to \$36. In 1889, the four savings-banks received nearly twenty-five thousand deposits of less than \$50 each, amounting in all to nearly half a million dollars. Many of the workingmen are also buying homes, while a notable improvement is visible in the mode of living.

An unexpected feature of prohibition has been the unanimity with which tramps have avoided the city. As soon as they found that they must go to bed thirsty they ceased to come.

Disturbances on the streets have decreased to a noticeable degree. Arrests are less frequent, and the police have fewer calls to quell disturbances in houses. It is now unusual to see intoxicated students in Harvard Square, and athletic victories are celebrated with less general disturbance than when saloons were open to receive excited students.

A very large part of the votes against the saloon now come from the class of people most affected by it. Now that it is gone they do not desire its return. The Cambridge movement seems to demonstrate that no forward movement in the temperance cause along political lines can be permanently successful unless the public is convinced of its wisdom, and such conviction must be produced by a study of the facts, and cannot be brought about by appeals to sentiment alone.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

POETRY AND MORALITY.

OTTO HARNACK.

Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin, January.

THE last few years have witnessed the production of literary and dramatic works of a class pertaining to what is styled the Realistic school, which have startled the average respectable citizen, leading him to regard them as symptoms of a suddenly diseased condition of the social organization. There is really nothing new in the types delineated, nothing in their conduct peculiar to this or any other age. The experiences depicted are more or less exceptional, more or less successfully veiled in actual life; and in our busy modern life isolated features of our social constitution will sometimes escape notice, until special circumstances direct more than ordinary attention to them. Expression is given to the wish for the intervention of the State censor in these departments of literature and the drama, but the suggestion must be regarded as of very doubtful wisdom. In the first place, the State does not possess the necessary machinery for an intelligent and judicious censorship, and in the next place such action is equivalent to laying a rude hand on the vital nerve of poetic creation, which demands absolute æsthetic freedom. We will refrain from commenting on the first objection, the action of the literary censor everywhere speaks for itself; but the second, which goes to the root of the matter, deserves careful comment, the more so that it is in danger of being overlooked. The realistic literature of Germany, Ibsen's works, the works of current French and Russian literature, have all been cited as evidences of the immoral tendency of modern literature. And why? Simply because in all these works some one or more of the characters have given expression to some immoral thought, or indulged in immoral action. As if this were a reason! Turn over the pages of Shakespeare or Goethe, to say nothing of a hundred minor but yet universally famous poets and see if there is no obscenity in them to eclipse anything to be found in current literature! Poetry and art have the right of entry into every domain of nature, and there is nothing in nature from which the artist need turn aside, if he only have the qualifications for its proper delineation. In our modern society, conversation may be more restrained than in past ages, but human nature is the same, and the poet who would allow himself to be tied to the apron-strings of conventionality would merit our scorn.

But it may be urged that in spite of what may be characterized as occasional obscenities in Shakespeare, Goethe, and other great poets, the whole tendency of their works is to serve some moral or philosophic purpose, and that the violations of morality in word or deed were employed artistically in furtherance of the ruling idea. But, irrespective of the fact that there is no sufficient evidence in support of such an assumption, it may be asserted that the freedom of Art would be utterly annihilated if the worth of the artist's work were tested by any such factor. The value of a work of art lies in its æsthetic perfection, and it is legitimate to give full expression to it. The more obstinate the material, the more unmanageable it appears; the better the opportunity it affords the artist for a display of his skill, the greater the conquest of Art exhibited in the successful achievement. It is only when the artist himself sacrifices this æsthetic freedom, when his writings are designed for a purpose, that he lays himself open to a different rule of criticism. If the purpose is evil, the poet then incurs moral condemnation. Still, to decide regarding any work of art, whether its purpose or tendency is or is not immoral, requires a greater psychological delicacy of discrimination than is ordinarily brought to the task. Let us advance now to the question: Is there in modern literature a recognizable, immoral tendency which excludes it from the pure domain of art? If this ques-

tion must be answered in the affirmative, the remedy is not to be sought in police restrictions, but in the action of public opinion, in appealing to, and arousing, the public conscience.

It is beyond dispute that Henrik Ibsen is a writer with a purpose, but a poet of great artistic power which subordinates the purpose in his principal works. But it must be a very narrow view that discovers an immoral tendency in Ibsen's works. Ibsen's dramas, it is true, rest on views of life utterly opposed to those which pass current in the State Church, but they are, nevertheless, entitled to earnest and respectful attention. They can be controverted, and the religiously disposed will certainly controvert this system of atheistic philosophy; but they cannot be put aside as worthless and noxious phenomena of the age.

By those who, in the true sense of the word, are to be classed as realistic or even naturalistic poets, the purpose is lost sight of. Their aim is to reproduce fragments of real life with photographic exactitude. It may be objected that such representations of naked reality are not æsthetic, and that they consequently have no claim to immunity from censure on artistic grounds. But if they are not artistic, they are, nevertheless, in a way, scientific; if they want beauty, they, nevertheless, present truth, and to suppress truth in the cause of morality were an undertaking of very questionable merit. Every realistic work if it is not itself art, is at least the raw material of art. The mere reproduction of the real, does not constitute the artist, but were such reproduction forbidden the artist could not exist. It is true that some of the preparatory labors of art are not fit for publication. If one observe now, in modern exhibitions, the works of art which are merely colored sketches; if one select from the novels of the latest school, the works which are merely character studies, collections of raw material, which might be utilized by the artist, one is simply astounded at the naïve self-glorification in which some of our artists indulge. But, however desirable it may be to tighten the rein here, artistic shortcomings constitute but a poor base for a moral movement.

But the writings of Ibsen and his school, to which the foregoing criticisms refer, cannot be accepted as completely representative of modern literature. There is another group which, claiming to be ranked as realistic, is immoral both in purpose and tendency. I allude especially to the romances, novels, dramas, in which the careers of the Berlin demi-monde are depicted. Nevertheless, desirable as it may be to suppress the publication of such offal, I still hold to the view that its condemnation should be left to the wholesome influence of public opinion. It were easier to inflict a grave injury on art than to confer the slightest benefit on morality. Art is a delicate plant, but public morality is a ponderous mass, based on the fundamental impulses of humanity, and is influenced only slowly and with difficulty.

CERTAIN DANGEROUS TENDENCIES IN EDUCATION.

JAMES P. MUNROE.

Educational Review, New York, February.

WE are now under the full influence of a great movement of thought, essentially socialistic in character. In time we shall be carried by the wave-like progress of humanity to an extreme of individualism; but until this corrective tendency sets in, it behooves us to see how far the present movement will carry us. In many of its results a Socialistic trend is beneficial. But at several points its influence is distinctly bad. One of the social problems deeply affected by it is that of education. Here the socialistic factor in human progress, is spreading out of safe bounds into the region of wild experiment, with grave menace to our government.

Education is man's safeguard against his own ignorance. Ignorance and idleness are usually synonymous, and idleness

is the mother of crime. Give a child a proper education and he is endowed with power; power to think and to act. He may use his power to think and act wrongly, but experience shows that he will think and act mainly toward the right. Since, to the State, crime, when it preponderates, is death-free schools are a necessity. But this necessity conceded, what sort of education is to be given freely, and how far is it to go? It is here that the socialistic tendency is, in my judgment, dangerous. The socialists and those who, in the line of education, are socialists, would burden the free school with subjects and methods belonging to the home, and would carry free education to a time of life when, by the suppression of individual effort, moral stamina is weakened, and when, as a measure of common safety, school education is no longer necessary.

The home and the school are two wholly different forces brought to bear upon the growing child. Judiciously exerted, one supplementing the other, these two influences should produce patriotic, well-balanced citizens. No argument is needed to prove the unfitness of home methods to school training, or of school methods to home training. The child whose parents treat him from the standpoint of the pedagogue is a pitiful creature, starved morally, surfeited mentally. Home training should be always indirect, persuasive; school training direct, authoritative. Home training must be suggestive; school training, mandatory. Home training must give free play to the child's mental growth; school training must prune and control that growth. The home fits the child to be a man; the school prepares him to be a citizen. It is seldom that the proper combination of these two elements is reached. The scholastics took away love, making morality an abstraction, the sentimentalists, whose heirs we are, took away duty, making morality a passion. Moral training can be perfect only within the home.

To emphasize this training the home must be made the centre of the child's existence. No stronger force exists to make it so, than the double one of sacrifice and gratitude, the force of mutual obligation. There should be always present a sense of duty on the part of the parent to give the child such moral and mental armor as he can; and a corresponding sense of obligation on the part of the child to repay the self-denial of the parent, by exertion to do his will.

But the socialistic idea of education destroys completely all necessity for sacrifice on the part of the parent, and all motive for gratitude, therefore, on the part of the child. The tendency of the modern school is to restrict the duty of the parent to that of feeding and clothing the child. The father is to become a mere machine for supplying the material wants of the next generation. All higher duties are to be relegated to a special class. This was done in the Middle Ages, with what results we know. Destroy parental responsibility, and the one concrete motive for human responsibility has disappeared.

Socialism in school matters is, beyond its narrowest interpretation, wholly without warrant. Once having established the machinery of free schools, once having placed proper safeguards for its maintenance and protection, the State should determine the least that it must do to preserve its integrity and provide for its healthy growth. The maintenance of free high schools is unwise, first because it obliges a whole community to pay for what only a few can enjoy; secondly, because it robs the lower schools of funds essential to them, and thirdly, because it tempts boys and girls wholly unfit for secondary education, to a course of training of very doubtful benefit.

Finally, as regards the methods of education, there is too much superficiality in the ordinary primary and grammar school courses. More attention is given to imparting information than to training the children in habits of study. The school is a gymnasium for making the child's mind acquisitive and receptive. The teaching of many subjects does not conduce to this. The child who has really conquered one subject, is he who, in manhood, will win the knowledge of a thousand.

CARMEN SYLVA AND HER LATEST POEMS.

JEAN W. WYLIE.

Belford's Democratic Review, New York, February.

FAR up in the heights of the Carpathian Mountains in the silent solitude of an evergreen forest, stands the fairy-like castle of Pelesch, the summer residence of the King and Queen of Roumania.

In this region of the country the Spring is ushered in with rare, indescribable beauty. The pungent odor of the pines permeates the balmy atmosphere, the sun sends forth friendly invigorating beams to awaken the sleepy flowerets, while the very air vivifies and intoxicates. In this joyous season, Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) enters the peaceful vale to enjoy and sing its beauties.

Her library is embellished with appropriate gems of art; through the stained windows of the balcony a rich, mellow light sheds a radiance on everything within its reach, while the larger windows command a magnificent view of the extensive forest beyond. But charming and conducive to study as this apartment is, Carmen Sylva has selected for the scene of her literary labors a still more favored spot, a sanctum whose simplicity and seclusion appeal strongly to the poetic imagination of this royal songstress. It is an attic chamber in the forester's humble home, in the most secluded portion of this romantic dingle, and its only furniture is an old-fashioned settee and an unpretentious writing-desk, on which rests a bouquet of wild flowers. In this sequestered nook, far from the splendors and gayeties of courts, her fertile imagination creates those forms and fancies which give to the world such a pleasing insight into her own thoughts and experiences.

The charms of Carmen Sylva's poems have been too often sung to require one additional word of praise. Her works may be divided into two classes: the productions of her own genius, and her translations of the poetic treasures of the Roumanian people. Her recent work, the rhapsodies of Dimbovitza belong to this second class. In faultless rhythm and thrilling measure she has reproduced in her native German tongue, the *Volks Lieder* (Popular Songs) of the quaint peculiar people of the Vale of Dimbovitza at the foot of the Carpathians. The majority of these songs are touching and plaintive, singing of humility and resignation, of devotion to labor and to the soil which crowns labor with blessing and reward. Occasionally they bewail the trials of life, and anon, murmur the sorrows and woes of love, but seldom do they ring out exultant notes of joy. And yet these songs lead invariably to the heart, the ever-longing, never-satisfied human heart, where joys and sorrows have been sung in every age and clime.

Carmen Sylva dedicated this work to the memory of her only child whom death snatched rudely from her arms. She gives expression to her grief in the following touching strains:

Thou hast loved this fair earth too dearly,
So she has taken thee into her arms,
That no strange land may ever tear thee from her,
And the weight of no strange crown may ever crush
The splendor of the lovely locks, so dear to me.
Too true! This earth has hid thee from my sight,
My sunny child.
My hand trembles, for the past comes back anew,
And it awakes the thought
That I must curse this cruel earth
For robbing me of thee.
But see, she now discloses unto me,
Her choicest treasures and her wealth—
Her hidden wealth of song.
I forget how sad and desolate I have been,
And remember not the sadness
Which oppressed me.
Then wider still she opens up her portals,
And from the dust of my beloved child

Spring forth for me sweet, gladsome songs
Of the earth she loved so well.

This hardly belongs to the national folk songs, but the following lines will afford an illustration of the peculiar metre in which these weird, unique poems are rendered in the original.

THE WIDOW.

Behind the green willows, the sun his face has hidden,
And the willows tremble because they conceal the sun.

If on the door I heard a gentle rap,
For one moment I should think he had come back—
Then quickly recollect that he was dead,
And realize that it was only his dear soul
Which had returned.

But I should invite the dear loved soul
To enter once more through the doorway,
And to come close, quite close, beside me;
And if his dear soul then should ask of me:

"How is it with the children, the cattle and the corn?"

Quickly I should reply unto that soul,

"It is well, all is well;"

That it might rest in quiet, and slumber on in peace.

Still I should hope sincerely that his soul might never ask,

"How it is with the sorrow of thine own soul?"

For since no one may dare to lie unto the dead,

What could I answer him, but, "Still unhealed?"

And his poor soul could ne'er again sleep on
In peaceful quiet and tranquillity.

* * * * *

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

HENRY JAMES.

English Illustrated Magazine, London, February.

NOTABLE to-day, in comparison with the recent past, are the immensely greater conspicuity of the novel, and the immensely greater conspicuity of the attitude of women. It might be added that the attitude of women is the novel, in England and America, and that these signs of the times have, therefore, a practical unity. The union is represented at any rate in the high distinction of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who is at once the author of the work of fiction that has in our hour been most widely circulated, and the most striking example of the unprecedented *kind* of attention which the feminine mind is now at liberty to excite. Her position is one which certainly ought to soothe a myriad discontents, to show the superfluity of innumerable agitations. No agitation on the platform or in the newspaper, no demand for a political revolution ever achieved anything like the publicity or roused anything like the emotion of the earnest attempt of this quiet English lady to tell an interesting story, to present an imaginary case. *Robert Elsmere*, in the course of a few weeks, put her name in the mouths of the immeasurable English-reading multitude. It was not merely an extraordinarily successful novel, but, as reflected in contemporary conversation, a momentous event.

No example could be more interesting of the way in which women, after prevailing for so many years in our private history, have begun to be unchallenged contributors to our public. In England to-day, and in the United States, no one thinks of asking whether or no a book is by a woman, so completely has the tradition of the difference of dignity between the sorts been lost. In France the tradition flourishes, but literature in France has a different perspective and another air. Among ourselves, women have carried the defenses, line by line, after well-fought battle, and they may justly pretend that they have at last made the English novel speak their language.

The most serious, the most deliberate and comprehensive attempt made in England, in this later time, to hold the mirror of prose fiction up to life, has not been made by a man. There may have been works, in this line, of greater genius, of a spirit more instinctive and inevitable, but I am at a loss to name one of an intenser intellectual purpose. It is impossible

to read *Robert Elsmere* without recognizing an exceedingly matured conception, and it is difficult to attach the idea of conception at all to most of the other novels of the hour; so almost invariably do they seem to have come into the world only at an hour's notice, with no pre-natal history to speak of. Remarkably interesting is the light that Mrs. Ward's celebrated study throws upon the expectations we are henceforth entitled to form of the critical faculty in women. The whole complicated picture is a slow, expansive evocation, bathed in the air of reflection, infinitely thought out and constructed, not a flash of perception nor an arrested impression. One feels that the author has set afloat in her large, slow-moving, slightly old-fashioned ship a complete treasure of intellectual and moral experience, the memory of all her contacts and phases, all her speculations and studies.

It is difficult to associate with *Robert Elsmere* any effect cheaply produced. The habit of theological inquiry has long been rooted in the English-speaking race; but Mrs. Ward's novel would not have had so great a fortune had she not wrought into it other bribes than this. She gave it, indeed, the general quality of charm, and she accomplished the feat (unique, so far as I remember, in the long and usually dreary annals of the novel with a purpose), of carrying out her purpose without spoiling her novel. The charm was a combination of many things, but it was an element in which culture—using the term in its largest sense—had perhaps most to say. Life, for her, means predominantly, the life of the thinking, the life of the sentient creature whose chronicler it has been almost an originality on her part to become. She was capable of recognizing possibilities of palpitation without number in the action of her hero's passionate conscience, and that of his restless faith. So in Amiel, she found in his throbbing stillness a quantity of life that she would not have found in the snapping of pistols.

The attitude is full of further assurance; and gives us a grateful faith in the independence of view of the new work which she is believed lately to have completed.*

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

NEWS FROM OTHER WORLDS.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia, March.

WHEN, during the beautiful starlight nights, we examine the world of Mars through a telescope, when we see the polar snows breaking up in spring, the continents clearly defined, the inland seas and gulfs, its varied configuration, we cannot help asking ourselves if the same sun which warms and animates that world, so like our own, shines on no living creature; if those rains fertilize nothing, if that atmosphere is breathed by no sentient being, if the world of Mars, which revolves so rapidly in space, can be like an empty railroad train hurrying along with neither passengers nor freight.

The idea that the world which we inhabit could thus revolve around the sun without a living creature on its surface appears so improbable that we can scarcely grasp it. Then, by what permanent miracle of sterilization could the forces of nature, which act there as well as here, remain eternally unproductive.

About fifty years ago the astronomer, J. Von Littrow, originated the idea of attempting an optical communication with the moon, by means of luminous geometrical figures, but if one ever attempted to put into practice any such method of communication with the planet Mars the signals would have to be on a much vaster scale. We should be compelled to make our squares, circles and triangles, hundreds of miles in extent, and

* *The History of David Grieve*, for a digest of which, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV, No. 14, p. 383.

then they would be drawn on the hypothesis; first, that Mars is inhabited; second, that many of its inhabitants study astronomy; that they have optical instruments as powerful as our own; fourth, that they watch with great attention our planet which must appear to them as a star of the first magnitude.

The great majority of the excellent common-sense people of this world regard the problem as one of little interest. They deem it beyond the shadow of a doubt that we are the most superior beings in creation, and that even if Mars is inhabited it is probably by beings too lowly to attach any significance to our signals.

But have not the inhabitants of Mars already begun the optical communication? And suppose, after all, it is we who fail to understand?

Mars has been an object of close astronomical observation in its principal geographical details since the year 1858. The first detailed triangulation of this planet, the first geographical map, including the smallest objects visible through the telescope, and micrometrically measured was only begun in 1877, and finished in 1882. Consequently it is only within the last few years that the planet Mars has entered into the sphere of our complete observation. We might even go so far as to assert that there is only one man, Signor Schiaparelli, director of the observatory at Milan, who has seen all these details.

According to the most probable cosmographic theory, Mars is anterior to our world by several millions of years, and much more advanced in its destiny. Its inhabitants may have been making signals to us for the last hundred thousand years, and not a soul on our planet have understood them.

In the newly constructed geographical map of the planet Mars, there is observable in it, in several places, small dots, by which the astronomer notes the presence of luminous spots which shine like snow under the rays of the sun. It is not probable that these spots are due to the presence of snow, for they are visible near the equator, as well as in high latitudes. Nor can they be mountain peaks, for they are close to the seas, and symmetrically disposed, relative to certain rectilinear canals. Moreover, several among them appear to mark parallels of latitude and meridians, and in examining them one is inevitably reminded of geodetical signs. You can distinctly trace triangles, squares, and rectangles.

I do not assert that these luminous spots are drawn by engineers in the world of Mars, but I do say that if the inhabitants of Mars did wish to communicate with us, this way of doing so would be the most simple.

And it seems safe to assume that Mars being so much older than our Earth, its inhabitants are proportionately more advanced, and while they may have a low estimate of our intellectual and spiritual attainments, they probably know a great deal more concerning our world than we do of theirs.

SOME POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

Fortnightly Review, London, February.

UNTIL quite recently we have been acquainted with only a very narrow range of ethereal vibrations, from the extreme red of the solar spectrum, on the one side, to the ultra-violet on the other—say from three ten-millionths of a millimeter to eight ten-millionths of a millimeter. Within this comparatively narrow range of ethereal vibrations, and the equally limited range of sound-vibrations, all our knowledge has been hitherto confined.

Whether vibrations of the ether longer than those which affect us as light, may not be constantly at work around us, we have never seriously inquired. But the researches of Lodge in England, and of Hertz in Germany, give us an almost infinite range of ethereal vibrations or electrical rays, from wavelengths of thousands of miles down to a few feet. Here is unfolded to us a new and astonishing world—one which it is

hard to conceive should contain no possibilities of transmitting and receiving intelligence.

Rays of light will not pierce through a wall, nor, as we know only too well, through a London fog. But the electrical vibrations of a yard or more in wave-lengths, of which I have spoken, will easily pierce such mediums, which, to them, will be transparent. Here, then, is revealed the bewildering possibility of telegraphy without wires, posts, cables, or any of our present costly appliances. Granted a few reasonable postulates, the whole thing comes well within the limits of possible fulfillment. At the present time experimentalists are able to generate electrical waves of any desired wave-length from a few feet, upwards, and to keep up a succession of such waves, radiating into space in all directions. It is possible, too, with some of these rays, if not with all, to refract them through suitably shaped bodies acting as lenses, and so direct a sheaf of rays in any given direction; enormous lens-shaped masses of pitch, and similar bodies, have been used for this purpose. Also an experimentalist at a distance can receive some, if not all, of these rays on a properly constituted instrument, and, by concerted signals, messages in the Morse code can thus pass from one operator to another. What, therefore, remains to be discovered is simpler and more certain means of generating electrical rays of any desired wave-length from the shortest—say of a few feet in length—which will easily pass through buildings and fogs to those long waves whose lengths are measured by tens, hundreds, and thousands of miles; secondly, more delicate receivers which will respond to wave-lengths between certain defined limits, and be silent to all others; thirdly, means of darting the sheaf of rays in any desired direction, whether by lenses or refractors, by the help of which the sensitiveness of the receiver (apparently the most difficult of the problems to be solved) would not need to be so delicate as when the rays to be picked up are simply radiating into space in all directions, and fading away according to the law of inverse squares.

It may be fairly assumed that the progress of discovery will give instruments capable of adjustment by turning a screw or altering the length of a wire, so as to become receptive of wave-lengths of any preconceived length. Thus, when adjusted to fifty yards, the transmitter might emit, and the receiver respond to, rays varying between forty-five and fifty-five yards, and be silent to all others.

This is no mere dream of a visionary philosopher. All the requisites needed to bring it within the grasp of daily life are well within the possibilities of discovery, and are so reasonable and so clearly in the path of researches which are being actively prosecuted in every capital of Europe, that we may any day expect to hear that they have emerged from the realms of speculation into those of sober fact. Even now, indeed, telegraphing without wires is possible within a restricted radius of a few hundred yards.

The discovery of a receiver sensitive to one set of wave-lengths and silent to others, is even now partially accomplished. The human eye is an instance, supplied by nature, of one which replies to the narrow range of electro-magnetic impulses, between the three ten-millionths of a millimeter and the eight ten-millionths of a millimeter. It is not improbable that other sentient beings have organs of sense which do not respond to some or any of the rays to which our eyes are sensitive, but are able to appreciate other vibrations to which we are blind. Such beings would practically be living in a different world from our own. Imagine, for instance, what idea we should form of surrounding objects, were we endowed with eyes, not sensitive to the ordinary rays of light, but sensitive to the vibrations concerned in electric and magnetic phenomena. Glass and crystal would be among the most opaque of bodies. Metals would be more or less transparent, and a telegraph wire through the air would look like a long narrow hole drilled through an impervious solid body. A dynamo in active work would

resemble a conflagration, whilst a permanent magnet would realize the dream of mediæval mystics, and become an everlasting lamp with no expenditure of energy or consumption of fuel.

In some parts of the human brain may lurk an organ capable of transmitting and receiving other ethereal rays of wave-lengths, hitherto undetected by instrumental means. These may be instrumental in transmitting thought from one brain to another. In such a way the recognized cases of thought-transference, and the many instances of "coincidence" would be explained. I will not speculate on the results, were we eventually to catch and harness these "brain-waves."

These are but a few of the many possible discoveries in electrical science. The total amount of *vis viva* which the Sun pours out yearly upon every acre of the earth's surface, chiefly in the form of heat, is 800,000 horse-power. Of this supply of energy a flourishing crop utilizes only 3,200 horse-power. The great problem of science is the utilization of the waste energy.

HOUSE PLANTS AS PURIFIERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

ERNST EBERMEYER.

Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Brunswick, January.

IT is a pleasing characteristic of cultured people generally that they seek to adorn their homes with green plants and flowers. Place is willingly made for them in the favorite rooms where the warm and life-giving rays of the sun can find an entrance. Especially in winter, when fantastic icicles hang from the window-frames, and forest, field, and meadow slumber under a mantle of snow, there is no more pleasing and grateful occupation for the lover of flowers than through careful tending of choice plants in his comfortably warmed rooms to summon Spring, as if with an enchanter's wand, and gladden heart and sense with the beauty and perfume of leaf and flower. For the chamber conservatory it is usual to select free-blooming or ornamental-foliaged plants, which should be annually transplanted in a fresh sandy loam, enriched with humus, or the surface should get a light mineral flower-dressing. Further requirements are a moderately-warmed room, with a sunny exposure, and the plants should stand near the window where the full sunlight can stream upon them. Given these conditions, nothing more is wanted than an occasional light sprinkling from a water-pot to ensure the unfolding of leaf, and bud, and flower.

There is a very general impression, moreover, that growing plants exercise an important sanitary influence, purifying the atmosphere of the chamber, by absorbing the noxious gases of animal respiration; but this is a theory which will hardly bear close investigation.

Men and animals give off carbonic acid gas by respiration and through the pores of the skin. A grown man takes in about a pint of air at every breath; the oxygen, or a portion of it, passes into the arteries, where it is taken up by the red blood corpuscles and utilized for the combustion of fat and the albumen of the tissues. In this process of combustion the oxygen unites with the carbon to form carbonic acid, which passes over to the venous blood, which carries it to the lungs, whence it is exhaled.

In pure mountain or sea air the proportion of carbonic acid is only 3 parts in 10,000; the respired breath contains from four to five per cent. of carbonic acid: that is over a hundred times as much as pure air; the atmosphere of a close room is quickly polluted by the presence of a person in it; not merely by reason of the carbonic acid, which is deleterious enough, but because, at every respiration impure, watery vapor, carrying decomposing organic matter, is given off along with it. It is this latter which generates the offensive odors in a close, crowded room.

The respiration of plants is closely analogous to that of ani-

mals, every part of the plant—leaves, root, stem, flowers, and fruit—absorb oxygen, and give off carbonic acid, and this process is continuous day and night, but in the process of assimilation which takes place only under the influence of light, the plant draws from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere all the carbon required to build up its substance. The ground-work of the common notion that plants purify the atmosphere of occupied rooms during the day, although they vitiate it to a certain extent at night is, hence, intelligible enough; but, as a matter of experiment, it has been determined that a grown man inhales about twenty-four quarts of oxygen an hour, and exhales an equal amount of carbonic acid, or as much as a square metre of leaf surface could assimilate in a summer day of fifteen hours. It is, hence, evident that the influence of plants in absorbing the respired carbonic acid of occupied rooms is very slight, while as respects the removal of the organic impurities, and, in some cases, infectious germs, it is of no appreciable account.

Indeed, under certain conditions, chamber plants may be directly instrumental in vitiating the air. This is sometimes due to the vapors exhaled by the soil of the pots, especially when it is enriched with decomposing animal manures, such as bone-meal, blood-meal, rotten manure, etc. There are, moreover, known instances in which the soil contains the germs of malaria parasites. In such cases, the warm chamber, with the occasional watering, furnish all the conditions favorable to the development of the malarial poisons in the pots, and cases of intermittent fever have been directly traced to the influence of chamber plants.

While admitting that flower-culture in the house is one of the most æsthetic, instructive, and grateful occupations that the members of the family can be engaged in, I must, nevertheless, contend that the popular opinion that the plants purify the atmosphere is an erroneous one. There is one and only one means of purifying the atmosphere of the house, and that is frequent change of the air either by artificial ventilation, or partially opened windows.

UTILIZATION OF HOMING PIGEONS.

W. B. TEGETMEIER.

Nature, London, February 4.

THE utilization of the homing instinct of the domesticated varieties of the blue-rock pigeon, *Columba livia*, for military purposes, has been effected by most of the governments in Europe. In France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal the organization has become very complete. It has even been extended to Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; and Africa has been brought into communication with Spain by stations at Ceuta and Mellila. England alone, of all the great Powers, has neglected this important mode of communication, which is available under circumstances that preclude the employment of any other means.

The employment of the *Columba livia* depends upon several conditions which are not without interest. In the first place, this species is one of the comparatively few capable of domestication, a faculty which is totally distinct from, though frequently confounded with, the faculty of being tamed. A domesticated animal is attached to its home, and returns to it of its own will; a tame animal is merely familiar with man. These two states are admirably illustrated in the closely allied species, the fowl and the pheasant. Both were originally perfectly wild, but, when domesticated, chickens invariably come home to roost, while the pheasants, though descended from numberless generations of birds bred in confinement, have no attachment whatever to the place of their birth and breeding.

In its natural habitat (the rocky cliffs of the seashore) the blue-rock pigeon has to fly long distances in search of food, which, when breeding, it stores up in its crop and carries home to its young. This makes necessary strong powers of flight and well-developed perceptive faculties, it being guided in its

return solely by sight, and not, as is often supposed, by any special instinct.

The pigeons that are used for carrying messages are bred solely for that purpose. A process of artificial selection, as rigorous and remorseless as that of nature, is followed. The young birds, after acquiring their power of perfect flight, and learning the lay of the country in the circuits around their home, are taken in the direction in which it is desired they should fly, and trained stage after stage until they know every locality over which they will have to pass. This training is absolutely necessary if their return home is to be depended on. During its performance the inferior birds, those whose intelligence and determination are not well developed, are lost; and the best birds only return. This loss, in the long-distance flights which are flown by the Belgians and by the best homing pigeon societies in England, is very severe. Old birds, that know large tracts of country well, may be taken in new directions, provided they are not too extended, with safety, but young birds that have not been trained would almost certainly be lost if carried many miles from their home.

It is sometimes alleged that sight can be of no avail when birds are liberated some hundreds of miles from their home, but it should be remembered that from an elevated position in the atmosphere immense distances can be seen. Mr. Glaisher records that from a balloon he saw at the same time, the cliffs of Margate on the west, Brighton on the south, and all along the coast-line to Yarmouth on the north.

The homing-by-instinct theory has been entirely disproved by the races which have taken place from Rome to Belgium, a distance of between eight and nine hundred miles, nearly half of which was over country entirely new to the birds. All the birds engaged in these races had been flown from the south of France to Belgium, whence they would have found their way back in one or two days; but of the hundreds liberated at Rome not one returned before eleven days, and, in the first race, in a fortnight four only out of the number dispatched. The country was new to them, and, doubtless, they circled about in search of some known landmark which would have directed their flight; but the objects with which they were acquainted were hidden from them by the Alps, and it was those few only that, flying along the coast, succeeded in reaching the south of France, and then saw objects with which they were acquainted, and returned home.

THE ATTAR-OF-ROSES INDUSTRY IN TURKEY.

JULIEN PETIT.

Revue des sciences naturelles appliquées, Paris, January.

THE town of Kasanlik is the most important centre of this industry. According to Turkish etymology, the meaning of Kasanlik is the place of stills or big kettles. It is said that the cultivation of rose-bushes and the art of distilling the petals of these flowers was introduced into this place, long years ago, by a Turkish merchant from Tunis. The roses are now cultivated in one hundred and fifty villages of the district of Kasanlik, which forms the northern part of Southern Roumelia.

The climate of Kasanlik is temperate. Its soil is sandy and consequently porous and very permeable, indispensable conditions for preventing an accumulation of water in the subsoil, which kills the rose-bushes after a frost. This soil also arrests the development of mushrooms which attack the roots of the bushes.

Two varieties only of rose are cultivated, as a general thing, a red and a white. The red belongs to the species *Rosa damascena*, sometimes called the rose of the four seasons; the white is a variety of *Rosa alba*. The petals of the white rose are never distilled alone, but cultivators not burdened with scruples find its culture profitable, because the product of its distillation, though poor in perfume, is rich in stearoptene, that

solid crystalline substance, which is separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. This stearoptene is mixed with the oil of the red rose and the mixture can then be easily adulterated with oil of geranium which comes from India.

The rose shrubs produce flowers from their second year and reach a maximum of production at the end of five years. The roses, which begin to bloom from the 20th to the 28th of May, are picked every morning until the 15th or 20th of June, by women, whose fingers, hardened by practice, do not feel the thorns, but which are covered, in the course of their work, by a blackish resin, which has the smell of turpentine. This is scratched off the fingers at the end of each day, and rolled into pellets, which, it is said, impart a delicious odor to the smoke of tobacco.

Bulgaria produces in good years about three tons of the attar, or, as it is sometimes written, otto of roses. In average years the production amounts to about one and a half or three-quarters tons. The value of the product in 1889 was \$210,000. Competition by Turkish distillers in Asia Minor caused the price in 1889 to fall twelve per cent.

The distillation is effected in large stills which hold 110 pounds of petals and 75 gallons of water, furnishing 25 gallons of rose-water, at the extremity of the refrigerating worm of the still. The first product ($6\frac{1}{4}$ gallons), being more richly perfumed, is called double rose-water; then there are taken off $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of an intermediate quality, and finally $11\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of an inferior quality. The small quantity of oil which floats on the top of the water is separated from it by the use of a Florentine receiver, and sells for \$200 a quart, the rose-water being worth about half a dollar a quart.

Attar of roses, taken in a dose of from two to five drops, is thought to increase the activity of the digestive organs. A double dose, it appears, always produces an opposite action. As to its general effect, that is characterized by a marked disposition to sleep. The Turkish oil of geranium has a like effect.

GREEN PINKS AND BLUE ROSES.

P. HARIOT.

Magasin Pittoresque, Paris, January 31.

FOR a little time past there has been much talk about some flowers colored by artificial means, exhibited by florists along our boulevards. The green pinks particularly have been greatly commented on, and I know some good and innocent gardeners—representatives of a past age—who have conscientiously bought some of these pinks and planted branches of them. Some years ago a horticulturist of the environs of Paris sent to the National Horticultural Society of France a branch of a rose-bush, of which the flowers, naturally white, had acquired a bluish tint by no means displeasing. Since that time there has been no doubt, from a commercial point of view, about being able to produce these colorations on a great scale and the year 1892 will doubtless see them in abundance.

The question is naturally asked: How can you produce flowers with colors different from those which nature has given them? The answer to this question affords information, interesting to those still unacquainted with it, as to the essential functions of the root, considered as an organ of absorption and excretion. In other words, can you make coloring matter enter into a plant through the root, so as to diffuse that matter through the different organs and through the flower especially? The experiments as to this point do not date from yesterday. Magnol, the famous botanist, whose name was given to the magnolias, conceived, in 1709, the idea of making colored liquors enter plants by absorption, a process which he called colored injections. His example has been followed by numerous botanists who have used two entirely different methods: one was to plunge a branch or bough in a solution of some

coloring matter; the other was to operate on plants through their roots. In this latter case and with the necessary precautions, the attempts have always been fruitless; the coloring matter never entered the body of the plant. The result was different when action was taken on boughs or on plants deprived of their roots.

What happens under such circumstances? To answer this question it is necessary to mention some elementary botanical facts. The central part of the plant, that which is inclosed by the wood, contains vessels which are real canals, and which, starting from the extremity of the roots, continue to the very extremities of the leaves and flowers. By these canals are carried up in the plant the nutritive liquids, and also the colored solutions into which a branch is plunged. By the opening of these vessels, through capillary attraction the liquid is introduced, and circulates through their thinnest and most delicate ramifications. This is what I have remarked in the flowers I have been able to examine. The fine network formed in the substance of the flowers by the veins and nerves has fixed the coloring matter; generally this network is the only part of the flower which presents traces of coloring.

Interesting experiments made at the Municipal Laboratory by Messrs. C. Girard and Pabst, manifest that all coloring matters do not produce equally good effects. The blue of methylene, the rose-red of eosin, both coal-tar products, and malachite-green, easily lend themselves to the effects under consideration. The color produced varies in intensity with the concentration of the liquid. In certain cases, it is not only the veins of the flower, as I said above, which are tinted, but all parts of it are colored. Another process has been tried; that of dipping the flower directly in a color-bath. The inconveniences and difficulties of this process are evident. You have to use a very concentrated solution, then dry the object rapidly after its immersion. Few flowers endure this brutal treatment. It is, then, by absorption, and by it alone, that you can attain your end.

It is plain, therefore, that in order to have green pinks, it is unnecessary to follow the example of the honest gardeners of whom I have spoken, and buy plants in order to plant branches from them. It is even easier to obtain blue roses by the simple and inexpensive method of absorption above described, than by the process, recommended by gardeners of former times, of watering your rose-bushes with a solution of indigo!

RELIGIOUS.

THE THIRD EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.

PROFESSOR ADOLF HARNACK, UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

Theologische Literaturzeitung, Leipzig, No. 1, 1892.

IT is a singular piece of good fortune that just at the present time when the apocryphal correspondence between St. Paul and the congregation at Corinth has, by the researches of Drs. Zahn and Vetter, been utilized as never before for the study of ancient Christian literature, we should be surprised by the discovery of an ancient Latin version of these letters, made by Dr. S. Berger, of the Protestant Faculty of Paris, and published, with commentary and introduction, by him in conjunction with Professor A. Carrière. What has heretofore been known concerning this so-called Third Epistle to the Corinthians is the following:

1. The old Armenian Church has always had in her Bible such a third letter by Paul in answer to one of the Corinthians, and that, too, not in an appendix, but immediately following the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Evidences show that this Epistle has been in the Armenian Bible from the beginning.

2. The Syrian Church of Edessa, in the fourth century, also had this correspondence, and also regarded the letter as canonical, standing after Second Corinthians, as is clear from the Homilies of Aphroates and the Commentaries of Ephrem.

3. The Syrian Church, soon after the days of Ephrem,

dropped these letters. No later Syrian writer cites or uses them.

4. From the Commentaries of Ephrem it appears that the Syrian Gnostic sect of the Bardesaintes did not have this correspondence in their canon.

From these data, it is plain that this apocryphal correspondence cannot have originated at a later date than the end of the third century. It is not improbable from the fact of the rejection of the Epistles by the Bardesaintes as also the fact that the errors condemned by the third Epistle to the Corinthians are just those maintained by this Gnostic sect, that these Epistles were written in Edessa by the Catholic party in the contest with Bardesaintes. This is the view of Vetter, who thus makes the Syriac the original language of this correspondence. A different explanation is offered by Zahn, who maintains that the correspondence was originally prepared in Greek. It appears that both letters are found connected by an historical narrative, and it would therefore seem that they are a portion and part of some larger historical work, a book after the character of the Acts, possibly the old *Acta Pauli*, which Origen cites. Now to the surprise of all patristic scholars the views of Zahn, which seemed at first the less probable, have been strongly corroborated by the discovery of a *Latin* version of these letters, but without the intervening historical narrative. It is not at all impossible that this correspondence was at one time a portion of the Greek Bible, although, as yet, we have no historical evidences to this effect.

As this correspondence constitutes an important item in the investigation of the rise and development of the Christian Church, doctrine, and letters, and is more than a curiosity of literature, it is not a work of supererogation to reproduce them, in substance, here [in translation]:

Now begin the Writings of the Corinthians to the Apostle Paul:

(1) Stephen and all who are with him, all the elders, Daphinus and Eutolus, and Theophilus and Zenon to Paul, their brother in the Lord, eternal greeting! (2) There have come to Corinth two men, a certain Simon and Cleopius, who have perverted our faith with adulterous words; (3) which examine thou: (4) for we have never heard such things from thee [here four lines are lost]; (8) for we believe since it has been opened to Theona, that the Lord has released thee from the hands of the wicked; we ask thee to answer us; (9) for there are those who say and teach as follows, (10) That we must not believe the prophets; (11) that God is not omnipotent; (12) that there is no resurrection of the flesh; (13) that man is not the image of God; (14) that Christ did not come in the flesh; and that he was not born from Mary; (15) that the world is not created by God but by messengers (*nuntiorum*). (16) On this account we ask, brother, to come to us with all cases, that the Church at Corinth may not remain in offense, and that the saneless teaching (*dementia*) of these may be found void. We salute thee in the Lord.

Now follows the answer of the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians:

(1) Paul the prisoner of Jesus Christ to the brethren who are in Corinth, salutation in the Lord; (2) since I am in many troubles I do not wonder that the machinations of the Evil One spread so quickly; (3) because our Lord Jesus Christ will hasten His advent, surprising those who have adulterated His word; (4) for I have from the beginning given you what I have received and what has been given to me by the Lord and to those who were apostles before me and were at all times with the Lord; (5) that our Lord Jesus Christ was born from the Virgin Mary and from the seed of David according to the flesh, from the Holy Ghost sent from Heaven by the Father to her through the Angel Gabriel; (6) that Jesus should enter into this world in the flesh, so that He might liberate all flesh through His birth, and that He might raise from the dead all us mortals even as He was raised; (7) He showed Himself a

type to us since He, too, is made of the Father; (8) for that reason the lost are sought by Him, that they may receive life through the creation of the Son; (9) for because He is God of all, holding all things, who made heaven and earth; He sent first prophets to the Jews, that they should be drawn from their sins; (10) for a consolation to save the house of Israel, and from the spirit of Christ was sent to the prophets, who taught the worship of God and the birth of Christ, preaching to many ages; (11) not because the Prince of Injustice, wishing himself to be God, refused his obedience, and forced all men to do his will, and brought the consummation of the world near to judgment; (12) but because the Omnipotent God is just, not willing to cast aside His creature, He is pity; (13) sent from Heaven even His spirit to Mary in Galilee; (14) who believed this from her whole heart and received in her womb the Holy Spirit, that she could give birth to Jesus [here some lines are wanting]; (20) therefore they themselves are the sons of wrath and have the accursed faith of the serpent; (21) whom ye must drive away from you and flee from their teachings; (22) for ye are of the children of disobedience, but of a most adorable church; (23) therefore the time of the resurrection has been proclaimed; (24) but that they say there is no resurrection of their flesh for then there would be no resurrection to life but to judgment; (25) for on him who raiseth the unbeliever from the dead they neither believe nor do they understand him; (26) for the men of Corinth do you not know the seed of wheat like other seed when it is put bare into the ground and dies, and again rises by the will of God and grows and is clothed; (27) not only the body which is put in the ground rises, but greatly blessed; (28) but it may be proper not only to make comparisons with seeds but also with nobler subjects; (29) for behold Jonah, the son of Amathus, when he would not preach with Ninevites, but fled, was swallowed by a whale; (30) and after three days and three nights, God heard his prayer as from the lowest hell (*inferno*), and not even a hair or eyelid of his was corrupt; (31) how much more, ye of little faith, he will raise us also who believe in Jesus Christ, even as he himself was raised [here follows examples of resurrections from the Scriptures, and the Epistle concludes with exhortations to remain faithful]. The concluding words are: "Here ends the Third Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle of the Saint Paul the Apostle to the Laodicians begins."

DOES THE NEW TESTAMENT CONTAIN DOGMAS?

AUGUSTE SABATIER.

Revue Chrétienne, Paris, January.

WHAT is a dogma? It is an historical phenomenon, the motive and distinctive features of which are easily discernible. Take any dogma whatever, that of the infallibility of the Pope, proclaimed in our day at the Vatican, that of the co-essential divinity of Jesus Christ declared at the Council of Nice, that of the Canon of the Scriptures fixed for the Reformed Churches of France by Articles III. and IV. of the Confession of La Rochelle, and you perceive that the dogma, before existing as a dogma, existed as a doctrine discussed, variable, and free; that the dogma, to speak precisely, is the *definition* of the Church which of this free doctrine has made a dogma obligatory, at least from a disciplinary point of view, on the members of some particular Church.

It follows from this, not only that the idea of dogma implies the idea of collectivity or of the Church, but that there enters into the formation of a dogma two constituent elements: a doctrinal element, elaborated by reflection, and an element of authority proceeding from the deliberating Church and which out of doctrine makes a law.

You find these two elements in the etymology and the history of the word itself. The Greek verb *ἔδοξεν* from which the word dogma is derived, means "*visum est, placuit*, it has seemed good." The idea and the expression of dogma were long anterior to Christianity and quite strangers to Hebrew tradition. The origin of the idea and expression must be sought in the philosophical and political history of Greece. According to Cicero, the regulating principles of a school of philosophy were called *dogmata*. The word, in this sense, did

not become a part of the Christian vocabulary until the second century, and its introduction there was due to the "Apolo-gists" who, somewhat lacking in fine discrimination, likened the new religious society of Christians to a school of philosophy.

Assuming the existence of a Church and a certain work of theological reflection, dogma cannot be anything primitive in religion. It is not a flower of the spring-time. It is a fruit of autumn, and that fruit presupposes, before it ripens, a long anterior vegetation.

What is the New Testament? This question, for our purpose, must be divided into three others:

I. When was the Canon of the New Testament formed? Not until a long time after the books it contained were written. It would have much surprised the Apostles if they had been told that their principal task was to add a second volume to the Bible of their people. They would have cared little for being assigned such a task, because they expected, after a brief delay, the end of the world and the triumphant return of their Master to inaugurate the age to come. Neither Mark, nor Luke, nor Paul had any idea, in writing, of composing sacred books. It was not until towards the year 200 that the general frame of the New Testament was fixed. Even then several books, like the *Pastor of Hermas*, were admitted as part of the Canon and afterwards excluded. The Western Church did not accept the Epistle of the Hebrews until the fifth century, and then after a long opposition and because it was persuaded—which was an error—that it was written by Saint Paul.

II. By whom, with what intention, and under what form were the books of the New Testament written? No one can guarantee that any one of the books of the New Testament come from either of the twelve apostles of Christ, appointed by Him during His life on the earth. There remains, it is true, the Apostle Paul. He is the theologian of the apostolic age. He speaks with incomparable authority, and his Epistles are full of original and powerful doctrines. The more personal this doctrine is, however, that is, the outcome of the particular experience of the man, elaborated by his dialectics, as subtle as it is vigorous, established by his exegesis, which is thoroughly that of the school he frequented in his youth—the more all this is the case, the less you can take or give the doctrine for an immediate, objective gift of Revelation. Paulism, beyond doubt, sprang from a divine seed; but, more than any other plant, it bears the marks of the soil from which it sprang and of the historical sun by which it was ripened.

III. In what consists the revelation of God which is found in the New Testament? Some people will ask: Is there nothing revealed in the New Testament which is stable and entitled to sovereign sway over Christian consciences? God forbid that we should deny that the New Testament is a revelation of God. What, however, is the nature of that revelation? Does it consist of dogmas and intellectual doctrines? If I have defined dogma and doctrine aright, it is easy to see that a revelation of dogmas and doctrines is religiously useless and psychologically impossible. Doctrinal ideas, in fact, have no value in themselves; the product of reflection on experience, their value consists solely in their relation to that experience of reality from which they are derived. An abstract notion which does not correspond to a positive experience is an empty and useless notion. Modify the first experience, and by the same stroke you modify the abstract notion. That is true of the experience of nature; it is true of the experience of faith; it is true in all domains. We have no need of a revelation of abstract ideas; these our intelligence is quite able to produce. The capital point, where the action of the Spirit of God is truly necessary, is to make us have a new experience, to put in us the beginning of life. We are dead in trespasses and sins. We can be helped, not by the gift of another abstract idea, but by being born again. First of all modify my interior life, my concrete relation to God, and I myself will then be able to take care of a modification of my dogma.

There are, therefore, no dogmas in the New Testament. That collection of writings gives no answer to those who ask of it a supernatural science of things in heaven or on earth; but it continues to satisfy those who hunger for justice and to refresh those who are athirst for pardon and for life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN TIN MINE.

ENOCH KNIGHT.

Overland Monthly, San Francisco, February.

AT the present writing, the end of the year 1891, it can be said that the Temescal tin mine, in the hills of that name that seem to form a detached fragment of the Sierra Madre Range, and only eight miles easterly from the Santa Fé station at South Riverside, California, has produced the first and only American tin ever sent to the market.

Curiosity has led me to collect some facts in regard to other alleged findings of tin in this country, long before the first discoveries here, nearly a quarter of a century ago, the only fruit of which was the sending a sample of tin metal to the Philadelphia Exposition, in 1876, which sample is now in the National Museum at Washington, where nearly, if not all, of the samples of metal tin ever produced in this country up to the last year, have found their final resting-place. The "Broad Arrow" mines, in Alabama, were thoroughly tried years ago; no ore was found that yielded over one and one-half per cent., and the work was abandoned. Another supposed extensive ore region was the James River Gap of the Blue Ridge, Virginia. This also failed to show results, after much prospecting.

In North Carolina and Maine, shafts have been sunk along thin tin veins, but no considerable ore body has ever been struck. There was a craze over the discovery of tin in the White Mountains at Jackson, New Hampshire, something over fifty years ago, but nothing came of it.

The Black Hills, Dakota, mines are now generally understood to be the only probable source of tin supply in this country other than the one I am about to describe. Large bodies of ore have been taken out there, and it is understood that concentrating plants and smelting furnaces are soon to be started. The peculiar interest now attaching to the tin industry has let a flood of light on the whole subject, and I observe that our Mexican neighbors have resumed operations on one old mine, and that a car-load of the metal has been received at Pittsburgh, from Durango; but nothing definite can be obtained as to the prospects of the mine at this writing.

Tin is an absolutely unique production, being wholly from one type of ore, cassiterite.

"The San Jacinto Estate, Limited," is the title of the new ownership of Temescal mines, which for over twenty years after their discovery were tied up in litigation. Colonel E. N. Robinson, through whose efforts most of the developments and improvements have been made, effected a sale of the property to this new English company a year ago last August. It is not here undertaken to state the details of the deal, but the English stockholders are to retain control in any event. It is a vast property of over 45,000 acres, a portion of which is productive and easily-tilled land and has, besides, a valuable water-right and showings of gold in one place. Sir John Stokes, of London, Vice-President of the Suez Canal Company, is Chairman of the company; Hugh Stephens, General Representative; E. C. West, Engineer; and Captain Stephen Harris, for forty years a Cornwall mine manager, Superintendent of the Mining Department.

These gentlemen are concentrating all their energies upon the development of the ore-bearing lode already opened, the "Cajalco," in which a third level is to be led, and the most thorough test made of the extent and quality of the ore. There are thirty or more lodes, with substantially the same tracings and croppings as this one. These lodes are only a few rods apart, and their black outlines can be marked from one out-cropping to another for half a mile by even the unpracticed eye. Upwards of one hundred men are employed about the mine.

When President Harrison was in Southern California last

spring, as he stepped upon the platform at the South River-side station he saw a pile of tin, fifteen feet high, bearing the legend, "First American Tin, April 23, 1891"; and standing beside it he made one of his happiest addresses. But it was not till very recently that constant and systematic work began. The amount of ore now handled daily is something over thirty tons, and the tin metal product about three-fourths of a ton. The product for December was twenty-five tons marketed (some being left over from November), the actual amount smelted being slightly over twenty tons. Captain Harris estimates the output of this one lode for 1892 at 250 tons, at the present rate of work and yield of ore; and says the mine is now paying expenses. With the third level he expects to get better ore, the present yield being about four per cent.

The value of a ton of 2,240 lbs. of pig tin, at the highest price yet paid, 23 cents, is \$515. The Superintendent's conservative estimate, however, is \$450 a ton; and this year, working as at present, will at the lowest estimate, bring to the company, in round numbers, \$112,000. Were it not for the high price of labor and the present rude conditions of manufacturing and marketing the product, there would be a handsome profit in working ore that yields even four per cent., that being more than double the yield of the Cornwall mines. The prices for labor per day are: Engineer, carpenter, etc., \$5; engineman, \$3.25; able miners, \$2.75; common laborers, \$2.25. In reply to my question as to the prospects of the mine, Captain Harris said:

Everything about mining is a constant experiment. . . . If it continue to improve, as it promises, and as we have a right to expect, then we have about thirty more lodes just as rich and extensive, and it will be a big and valuable property. I expect this to be the case, and yet, I tell you, there is always speculation in digging for what is out of sight.

The world's yearly supply of tin is, at present, in round numbers, 56,000 tons. Of this, England produces 9,000 tons, the Malay Peninsula and islands 28,000 tons, Australia 6,500 tons, and the rest of the world the balance of 12,500 tons.

An American tin mine is an assured fact; and my opinion is that the work now doing will be doubled before another year, and thereafter increased as fast as the new lodes can be advantageously worked; for there are many things to be improved, such as providing a better and cheaper fuel-supply, and increased and cheaper transportation facilities.

MOUNT ETNA.

Stein der Weisen, Vienna, January.

MOUNT ETNA, the most remarkable volcano of the earth, is an isolated elevation separated from the surrounding heights partly by the rivers Alcantara and Simeto, and partly by the sea. The base of the mountain is nearly round, but somewhat longer from north to south than from east to west, and covers an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. The highest point is nearly in the middle, and is 3,304 meters high. Etna has been celebrated throughout the whole historic period. The mariners of Phœnicia, Carthage, Greece, and Rome, recognized it as an important guide on their voyages. It was the most imposing signal of antiquity, the lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea, which the poets of the age surrounded with the nimbus of myth. The giant forces of nature inspired them with awe for the imaginary demons who directed them. The mountain was the workshop of the smith Hephæstos, the dwelling place of Cyclops, and of Polyphemus. Pindar and others have delineated the mountain in graphic word-pictures and consecrated it in song.

As a volcano it must early have attracted the attention of historians, as is evidenced by the numerous accounts of its eruptions which have been handed down to us. There are eighty historical accounts of eruptions, eleven of which occurred before the birth of Christ. The most terrible eruptions occurred in 1169, 1284, 1537, and 1669. In this latter year, the lava flood rolled down to Catania, destroying a great part of the town and coming to a stand only at the walls of the old con-

vent of St. Nicolo, where it solidified without injuring the walls of the convent. The years 1693, 1818, and 1832, were equally sad pages in the history of Etna. A very interesting account of the outbreaks of 1818 and 1832 has been left us by Signor Gamellaro. The outbreak of October 31, 1832, was especially remarkable. The volcano opened in two places, the one was at the foot of the cone towards the southeast, at an elevation of 3,050 meters. The lava stream of 1787 constituted a dam against the melted lava and diverted its course. Far more terrible was the other eruption near Mt. Lepre, westward from the crater and approximately 2,000 meters above the sea-level. Here the mountain belched forth its glowing masses of lava, and clouds of ashes from five throats, which, on the 11th of November were united into one. From the highest opening rose a pillar of flame to a height of forty meters, which, arching over, formed a second pillar in its descent. Not less active were the four other throats. The most voluminous and dangerous lava stream flowed from the lowest of them, advancing at the rate of upwards of a mile a day. It first threatened the Maletta forest and then wheeled round towards Bronte, covering 20 miles in 16 days. Large areas of cultivated land were rendered waste, and, at length, the inhabitants of Bronte saw the advancing lava stream within fifteen hundred yards of the town and waited for its destruction with characteristic Oriental fatalism. The majority fled, a few, however, more intelligent than their fellows, remained behind and hastily threw up a stone dam to divert the flow of lava from the town. But at that point the lava came to a stand, the eruption was over on the 21st of November, and the town spared.

The surface of Etna is broken by no ridges; it has no plateaus nor terraces, and indeed, no valleys or streams. In its quiet periods it is a much admired and much frequented spot, offering numerous attractions to the tourist, and commanding a prospect equaled only by the Peaks of Teneriffe and of Klut-schevskaja Sopka on the peninsula of Kamschatka and a few other extra-European sites. Tourists generally start from Catania. From there to Nicolosi, the way lies through beautiful gardens and prosperous-looking villages; reaching Nicolosi, guides and mules are engaged. The scenery of the cultivated girdle is charming; wheat and barley and cotton fields, alternating with vineyards and olive and almond and orange groves, render it a very paradise. The night is usually spent in Nicolosi or the adjoining cloister at an elevation of about 2,500 feet. Leaving Nicolosi behind, the road passes through the forest belt which extends to an elevation of about 6,500 feet. Rye is still cultivated by the villagers who are mostly woodcutters and herdsmen. As one ascends the forest vegetation changes, oaks and chestnuts gradually give way to beech, and these in turn to birch and fir trees; cultivation disappears, the villages are remote from each other, but swine and goats are herded up to and beyond the confines of the forest. Beyond this the lava rock lies bare; there is no sign of the rich flora of Alpine regions elsewhere; there is no soil for its support. Eight miles below the crater, lies the grotto of Castelluccio. Thence the ascent becomes more difficult. Two miles below the Bicorn, as the highest crater is called, is the Casa Inglesa, where the mules are generally left behind, the ascent being finished on foot.

Arrived at the summit, and perhaps many times in the ascent, the traveler turns to take in the glorious prospect which, from the highest peaks, is so magnificent and beautiful as to baffle all description. In the clear atmosphere of this cloudless region, the eye wanders uninterrupted over Southern Italy and the greater part of Sicily, and away over the Liparian Isles, lying like a handful of gems on the blue waters. Toward the East, the Adriatic looks like a narrow strait; and, on the opposite side, the eye wanders over the mountain peaks of Calabria to the ocean beyond. In very clear weather, even the coasts of Africa are visible.

Here the lover of nature revels in the grandeur and magnificence of the scene. In the secret rumbling of the subterranean thunder, he hears the voices which appealed to the imagination of an earlier race, and which awaken a responsive echo in his own breast, touching a chord which will evermore vibrate at memory's call.

Books.

THE CHALCEDONIAN DECREE; or Historical Christianity, Misrepresented by Modern Theology, Confirmed by Modern Science, and Untouched by Modern Criticism. By John Fulton, D.D., LL.D. 12mo., pp. 213. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1892.

[The late Mrs. Charlotte Wood Slocum, of the State of Michigan, endowed in 1890 a Lectureship on Christian Evidences in connection with, and for the students of, the University of that State, in memory of the Right Reverend Doctor Samuel Smith Harris, second Bishop of Michigan. She requested that the first course of lectures on her Foundation be given by the Reverend Doctor John Fulton. In obedience to her wish he delivered the six lectures here collected. The Lecturer, while putting his case very modestly, uses what he well calls "the method of appreciative attack," believing that heretofore Christian apologists have held themselves too much on the defensive. The comprehensive title of the book describes very well the ground covered by Doctor Fulton, and we give a summary of his leading positions.]

WHAT is Christianity? The first attempt to answer this question in a manner intended to be satisfactory to Christians of all nations was made at the Council of Nice A. D. 325. That Council reluctantly put forth a Declaration, which was substantially what is now known as the Nicene Creed, but which still left every Christian Church and indeed every Christian teacher unrestrained liberty to frame statements of Christian doctrine, provided only that these statements should not contradict the Declaration of Nice. This liberty was abused. In order to correct this abuse, three Councils were held, one at Tyre, A. D. 335, another at Constantinople, A. D. 389, a third at Ephesus, A. D. 431. These Councils, while affirming the Declaration made at Nice, followed the example set by the First Council and refrained from making the Nicene Declaration universally obligatory. As the abuse mentioned still continued, another Council was held at Chalcedon, nearly opposite Constantinople, A. D. 451. Here, for the first time the Nicene Declaration was declared to be obligatory on all Christian people, and thus became a Creed. The Creed, established in this way, has ever since been held to be a full and sufficient statement of the Christian Faith. Notwithstanding all Christian divisions, universal Christendom, virtually with one accord, still maintains the Christian Faith, as it was set forth at Nicæa, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon. Moreover, the universal Christian world agrees in nothing else.

The very beginning of the Nicene Creed delivers us from a controversy which ought never to have begun—the so-called conflict between science and religion. Science investigates the operations of nature which religion maintains to be the work—and possibly more than the mere work—of God. How God has made nature, the Christian religion, as it is stated in the Nicene Creed, does not pretend to tell; and there is nothing in the investigations of science which so much as touches the utmost verge of the sublime affirmation that "God the Father Almighty" is the "Maker of heaven and earth and of all things visible and invisible." The one statement supplements the other; that is all. Science has never proved, and never can prove, that nature is not the work of God.

Coming to the innumerable difficulties which have attended recent studies and investigations on Biblical Criticism, I am prepared to admit that the Pentateuch is a composite work of various origin, and that it was not all, nor nearly all, written or even compiled by Moses. I am prepared to admit that there were probably two Isaiahs and not one only. There are other results of Biblical criticism I am prepared to admit. This criticism fills with consternation people who have been trained to believe in the extreme rabbinical theory of the verbal inspiration of the whole Bible in all its parts. That theory has no warrant in the Scripture itself; it was never formulated by the Catholic Church; it was not known to the Fathers of the Church; it was repudiated by the schoolmen of the Middle Ages; it was not set forth by any Reformed Church in the sixteenth century; the discoveries of science have proved it to be untenable; textual criticism has shivered it to atoms; the higher criticism treats it with just disdain.

Under the Decree of Chalcedon theories of Predestination, Soteriology, Spiritual Operation, Sacramental Grace, and Eternal Judgment are no part of Christianity.

The God of Science is the Triune God of Christianity. The Nicene Creed asserts the doctrine of a perfect Trinity existing from eternity in the Divine Being—that is to say, a Trinity of consciously

distinct Persons abiding in one perfect and indivisible unity. This assertion is neither a contradiction nor a paradox. If we consider it *a priori*, it is eminently probable; if we consider it *a posteriori*, it makes the theology of the Nicene Creed identical with the theology of science and induction—that is, to the extent to which science and induction can establish a theology.

Yet, after all, the one argument which more than any other constrains me to believe Christianity true, is the life of its Founder. The world has sought to find one blot in that most marvelous life which would be inconsistent with the perfectness of the Eternal Son of God, and it has sought in vain. Faults in his followers, God help them, it has found enough. Flaws in the Gospels it has magnified more than enough. In the very act of doing so, it has shown the inanity of the idea that the Gospel story is, or can be, an invention. Of Christ Himself the world is still forced to repeat the verdict of unhappy Pilate, and confesses that it finds no fault with this Man—not one word, one act, nor one single gesture that mars the majesty or sweetness of His Divine Humanity. The character which He claimed is perfectly original; it is without a parallel in human imagination. His life would be inconceivable, if it were not a fact. The coldest, calmest reasoning compels us to the utterance of the amazed centurion, Truly this was the Son of God!

MARK HOPKINS. By Franklin Carter, President of Williams College. American Religious Leaders. 12mo, 375 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

[Doctor Hopkins's career was, in some respects, exceptional. He reached the age of eighty-five, keeping health and strength almost to the last. He was for fifty-seven years Professor in a college, of which he was President for thirty-six years. For thirty years he was President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a body regarded with veneration by a large majority of Congregationalists in the United States. To great dignity of person and a blameless life he united an amiable temper and winning manners, which caused him to be greatly respected and beloved by his pupils and those with whom he came in contact. Yet, after all, it may reasonably be doubted whether, in this age of many books, it is justifiable to devote 375 duodecimo pages to the details of this uneventful career, of which fifty-seven years were passed in teaching classes of youths in what was, in his time, a very poor, provincial college, secluded in the hills of Berkshire. President Carter seeks to justify the appearance of the volume in the series of "American Religious Leaders," on the ground that Doctor Hopkins "left in the conceptions of the Christian Church the definite impress of his own thinking." The facts adduced, however, do not appear to furnish any warrant for such a statement. If deep admiration and regard for his subject are good qualifications for a biographer, then certainly our author is amply equipped for his labor, although, occasionally, his expressions are rather startling, as, for instance, when we are told that Doctor Hopkins "walked with stately steps along the flaming bulwarks of the universe." We give, as bearing on the estimate to be formed of Dr. Hopkins's intellectual character, his views on evolution, and his course in regard to a question important for the A. B. C. F. M.]

EVOLUTION meant at first, and equally for Doctor Hopkins at last, the obliteration of design, the elimination of a personal God. He did not call a believer in development, as the method of God's creation, an evolutionist. To evolution, as he defined it, he was inflexibly hostile. Doctor Hopkins does not regard the term "evolution" as applicable simply to a process, but would make it cover causation, the Cause of the evolutionist being an unconscious personal force. It is thus set directly against the Scriptural account of the origin of man. The possible truth in evolution as the mode of God's creation, and, as thus presented, certainly involving nothing more atheistic than the law of gravitation, Dr. Hopkins did not consider.

Again, it may be said that Dr. Hopkins does not fairly admit the teachings of observed facts with respect to variation. He says: "It is generally supposed that the doctrine of Darwin on the origin of species gives support to the theory of evolution; it tends in that direction, and may do it on two conditions. The first is, that there be produced, at least, one well-established instance of the origin of one species from another. That has not been done. Varieties within a species, as of pigeons, there are without limit; but there is no instance of any change of a pigeon into an eagle, or of any tendency in that direction." Probably all Darwinists, even those who insist on the reality of spiritual forces and deny that the methods which they bring forward to account for biological changes are adequate to produce the higher faculties of man, would object to Dr. Hopkins's way of stating the significance of the facts of variation. They would not admit that the fact (if it be a fact) that the pigeon has not varied towards an eagle goes far towards settling the question. They have perhaps not

claimed that special variation. Such writers, however, as Wallace, to whose acute mind the variations in nature had suggested the main features of Darwin's laws before they were published by Darwin, would and do claim that "the greyhound and the spaniel are variations from the same animal produced by man's selection." They do claim wide and abundant variations as still manifest in nature, and that the evidence for man's descent from some ancestral form common to him and the anthropoidal apes is overwhelming and conclusive. This Doctor Hopkins was unable to see. That a purely scientific man, uninfluenced by theological bias, may come to the full acceptance of the theory of natural selection and still maintain that the origin of the noblest features of man's nature is spiritual and not material, is proven by the positions taken by Dr. Wallace. His latest utterance assures us that in his deliberate judgment, "the Darwinian theory, even when carried out to its extreme logical conclusion, not only does not oppose, but lends a decided support to the spiritual nature of man."

In 1886, the A.B.C.F.M. seemed likely to be rent in twain by the question whether there should be excluded from its service all those who did not believe in the impossibility for any heathen of repentance after death. It was even proposed to drop a man, who, as a missionary in India, had faithfully served the Board for ten years, because, while on a vacation in the United States, he had been frank enough to say, that he had found some comfort in being able to assure thoughtful heathens that he was not positive that all their ancestors were hopelessly lost. For such an expression of comfort it seemed likely that the poor man would be turned loose on the world branded by the Board as heterodox. This course Dr. Hopkins warmly opposed, on the ground that the Board had no right to constitute itself a theological court to test the soundness of candidates on the most obscure questions of doctrine. To this view he adhered to the last hour of his life, and, in a letter written to a religious weekly the day before he died, he maintained that the agitation in the Board on this question of eternal damnation for all heathens was an attempt to make it "a pawn on the chess-board of theological controversy in this country."

THE LIFE OF CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON; Preacher, Author, Philanthropist. With Anecdotal Reminiscences. By G. Holden Pike, of London; Enlarged and Revised Edition; With Portrait. Concluding chapters by Rev. J. C. Fernald; Introduction by Prof. Cleaver Wilkinson. New York: Funk and Wagnalls. \$1.

[When a man like Charles Haddon Spurgeon passes away, the thousands of his admirers, who are as numerous on this side of the Atlantic as in England, are naturally anxious to secure some lasting memorial of one whose name has become a household word among them. His published sermons to the number of hundreds of thousands have been scattered broadcast wherever the English tongue is spoken; the man himself, too, stood on so exalted an eminence, lived so much in actual contact with the whole religious world, inspired so much, and such widespread human interest, that every important incident of his career has already been given to the public.

There is hence abundant material for a memorial of him on all hands. But to construct a fitting memorial something more is required than a mere compilation of the material. It needs the artist's eye and hand to give form and character; it needs the sympathetic pen to sketch the portrait, not merely in correctness of outline, but to animate it with the breath of life, as it were, and render it a living, speaking, likeness. Such a work is that by G. Holden Pike, with its glowing introduction by Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson.

The concluding chapters, which deal with the closing scenes of his life, have been written by another warmly sympathetic admirer, Rev. J. C. Fernald; they include personal reminiscences, the origin and progress of his illness, the interesting and touching correspondence from the sick-room at Mentone, and an account of the funeral services; to which are added the last sermon preached by Mr. Spurgeon in the Tabernacle, and the New Year's sermon delivered sitting at Mentone—the last ever delivered by the great preacher.

SPURGEON'S place in the pulpit was heralded by prophecy. While yet a child, the late sainted Mr. Knill, of Chester, who was a friend of the family, placed the child on his knee in the family circle, and remarked: "I do not know how it is, but I feel a solemn presentiment that this child will preach the Gospel to thousands, and God will bless him to many souls. So sure am I of this, that when my little man preaches in Rowland Hill's Chapel—as he will do one day—I should like him to promise me that he will give out the hymn beginning—

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

I will now briefly allude to the pastor's first sermon:

On a certain day, between twenty and thirty years ago, two young men were walking together towards a village in the suburbs of Cambridge, for the purpose of holding a cottage service. Neither had ever preached before, and each supposed the other was to be the preacher of the day. The mistake was cleared up as they walked; the elder of the two threw off the burden; but there was the cottage, there the assembled people; a sermon would have to be preached, and, with fear and trembling, the younger made the effort and succeeded beyond his expectations. That younger one was Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

Mr. Spurgeon occupied several pulpits during his sixteenth year, and, on the testimony of many of his hearers, his sermons were such as might have been drawn from the experience of age, a fact which led it to be supposed that they were not really his own composition. His first pastorate was Waterbeach which he entered on early in his eighteenth year. Before its revival under Mr. Spurgeon's ministry, the congregation at Waterbeach was very small, the chapel on ordinary occasions not being more than half filled; but a new era of prosperity at once commenced. The empty seats were immediately taken, the aisles were invaded, the doors were surrounded by rustic crowds for whom there was no accommodation. "I was truly persuaded in my own mind," said Deacon Coe, "that he would not remain long at Waterbeach. I could see that he was something very great, and evidently intended for a larger sphere." Speaking of one of the sermons of those days—"How wilt thou do in the swellings of Jordan?" Mr. Coe tells us that "its terrific warnings and solemn appeals could never be effaced from memory." According to our informant it was truly wonderful how, thus early, Mr. Spurgeon thundered judgment against the sinner. After he had mellowed a little he seemed to grow milder, but take him for all in all, his like had never been heard in Cambridgeshire before.

While at Waterbeach, he was invited by an octogenarian minister in a neighboring village to preach an anniversary sermon for him. The old gentleman adopted this course, having heard of Spurgeon's popularity, and desiring to attract a full congregation, but he had no idea how youthful he was in fact and appearance. At first sight of Spurgeon, and in reply to that young man's salutation, he admitted very candidly that he did not feel any better for seeing him. Then rising and pacing the floor, he gave vent to his feelings. "Tut, tut! a pretty kettle of fish; boys going up and down the country preaching before their mothers' milk is out of their mouths." He was the more impatient because he knew that people were coming from all directions to hear the "popular preacher." Spurgeon, determined to even matters up with him from the pulpit, read Proverbs xvi., and when he came to "A hoary head is a crown of glory," he argued the point against Solomon, citing the case of the hoary-headed minister who could be uncivil to the boy who came to preach for him. Then, reading further, "if it be found in the way of righteousness," he admitted his mistake, and showed that Solomon was all right after all. When the sermon was over, the aged pastor walked up the pulpit stairs, opened the door, and, as the boy-preacher descended, he received a smart, playful slap on the loins, accompanied with the complimentary remark, "You are the sauciest dog that ever barked in a pulpit."

At nineteen he had made himself heard of in Park Street Chapel, London, as a young preacher of promise. That once flourishing Chapel was then going to decay, and the deacons, ready to grasp at a straw in their eagerness to avert its pending doom, invited Spurgeon to preach. The request was several times repeated before he at length consented. On the Sabbath morning of Mr. Spurgeon's first preaching at New Park Street, his youthful appearance created a feeling of despondency which he was not wholly able to dissipate; and when in the evening lesson he began to expound the Revelations, at least one experienced Christian trembled for his hardihood. But at the close of the service the excited congregation were unable to leave the Chapel, or to discuss anything but the eligibility of the young preacher. Finally the deacons had to come forth from the vestry and promise that they would use their endeavors to secure him.

[This was his introduction to that Metropolitan career of usefulness which rendered him famous in all Protestant lands, and which his biographer traces from triumph to triumph until in the closing days of January, 1892, after forty years of unparalleled success as a minister of the Gospel, the music of his splendid oratory was hushed, and gave place to the whispered "If it be possible—nevertheless not my will, but Thine be done."]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS AND THEIR CANDIDATE.

The platform adopted by the New York Democratic State Convention at Albany, Feb. 22, repeats the silver plank of last fall's platform, and adds the following paragraphs:

The Democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the State Government with frugality, but who also, with unequalled ability and unflagging resolution, demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation, and likewise, with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameful degradation of our greenback currency, and led the Democratic party in pushing on the compulsory Republican advance to a current coin redemption, if not also to that coin payment of the same, whereto, as well, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

The Democrats of New York refer with grateful pride to the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Hill, who by efficient economy throughout his long administrative career has accomplished the practical extinction of our State debt, has faithfully urged with a powerful and practical advocacy the Nation's release from the bondage of unequal, unnecessary, and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1883, and the repeal of the superadded impositions of the two McKinley Laws; and, likewise, with a statesman's energy and true foresight of the seventy-cent dollar pushing for birth in the body of the Sherman Silver Law, has taken up the people's cause, assailed the Republican degradation of the people's silver money, and led the advance of the Democratic party of New York with unflinching steps to that solid ground of high justice and equity upon which they stand to-day absolutely without discord or division, in this behalf "demanding" with him "that every dollar coined in these United States shall be the equal of every other dollar so coined, and demanding the redress of their present shameful inequality."

The indorsement of Senator Hill for the Presidential nomination is in these words:

The Democrats of New York, with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other States and cordial estimation of their renowned leaders as worthy standard-bearers of a people's cause, point to the nomination of David B. Hill to the office of President as a fit expression of the whole Democratic faith and tradition and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted Government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats, from spendthrift administration, odious taxes, and debased money.

In obedience to the mandate of the Democratic voters of New York, the delegates selected by this Convention are instructed to present to the National Democratic Convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for President of the United States, a Democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat.

The said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of a majority of delegates.

In his speech to the Convention Senator Hill again advocated the policy of repealing the silver and tariff legislation of the last Congress as the wisest policy for the Democratic party. But he disclaimed the intention of recommending this course as a finality. "Repeal," he said, "is not a proposal to stop at the tariff of 1883 as a finality. My language expressly barred out that absurd idea. Moreover, when the tariff of 1883 was the law of the land, in the hour of our defeat, three years ago, I said here in Albany, 'The Democratic party nails to the mast the flag of tariff reform.' Tariff reform will remain, and require progressive solution, with the wise and politic method of abolishing, whenever practicable, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time, where the two McKinley Laws to-day replaced the tariff of 1883." He made specific and favorable reference to the policy of placing wool on the free list. Much of the speech was devoted to the expression of strong sentiments against the "plutocrats."

Leading representatives of the element that has been opposing an early Convention were present at Albany to protest against the proceedings. They held a meeting, organized a provisional State Committee, called a new Convention to meet at Syracuse May 31, and issued an address to the people. This address severely arraigns the Democratic State Committee, declares that it has used arbitrary powers "in the cause of a favored candidate who shrinks from submitting his case to the test of

a free and full vote of the Democracy," says that "already the disastrous results to the party in the local elections held in this State, the increased number of Republican Supervisors, by which the control of many of our counties has been lost to the Democracy, are a clear warning of the fatal consequences which must overtake every party which subordinates principles to men," and makes these explicit statements to sustain the claim that the Convention did not truly represent the Democratic sentiment of the State:

The alleged unanimity is pretense and not a reality. Where contests were made or expected, a fair result at the primaries has been prevented by imperfect and misleading notices, by arbitrary and coercive rulings, and by misrepresentation of the vote. In most counties the vast majority of the voters have abstained entirely from participation in the caucuses, having no time allowed for concerting action, and having just grounds for believing that their votes would not be counted.

New York World (Dem.), Feb. 23.—Senator Hill has a delegation from one State. But there are forty-three other States yet to be heard from, and even in two months from now the real fight for the nomination will be hardly begun. What has he got? What will he do with it? Or what will it do of and for itself? It can hardly be corralled and shipped to Chicago, to await the meeting of the great Convention, though the haste with which it was snapped up might suggest such a policy. The delegates can scarcely be forbidden to read the newspapers until after they have voted, like the jurors in a capital case. A great many things are liable to happen and are quite certain to happen, during the next four months, which will materially influence and probably determine the choice of a Democratic candidate for President. What is this prematurely delivered delegation to do during this long interval? Is it to be oblivious of the progress of events? Can it take no intelligent cognizance of the action of Congress and of changing issues which are so much more important than men? Must it shut its eyes to the results of pending elections and to the choice of other States for President? The adoption of instructions reaching no further than the presentation of a name to the Convention leaves the delegation free, though chosen in February, to meet the requirements of the situation in June.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 23.—Yesterday's Convention emphasized the fact that New York State is very badly split. Hill has the machine without a doubt, but a very large number of Democrats are yet to be convinced that he has the people. All this show of power is well enough in its way, but the party of the State has a very bitter feud on its hands, and the aggressive policy of Mr. Hill has excited a degree of opposition which renders the vote of November uncertain for himself though it drives Cleveland out of the field. The National Convention will not be unmindful of that state of affairs, for Mr. Hill has furnished the strongest possible argument in favor of the position taken by the *Herald* months ago. We then said, and have since found no occasion to change our mind, that the nominee for the Presidency should not hail from New York. The great bulk of the people believe that Tammany methods should not be introduced into the White House and nothing could be more unfortunate for the Democrats than to nominate any one who would make the anti-Tammany cry an important element of the campaign. A Western man who has also the respect of the South—a man like Watterson, for instance—with Hill for second place, would be certain to carry New York and the country. The Democrats of this State, now divided into factions and losing no opportunity to knife each other, would unite on such a ticket and carry the banner to undoubted victory.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 23.—The Democracy of New York stands for a precisely-defined political programme respecting the tariff and money questions. Mr. Hill has hitherto been in open antagonism to this programme. In his speeches at Elmira and at the Albany banquet he took his stand for

unconditional repeal of the McKinley Law, and made concessions to the free coinage people. It was given out in his behalf and the behalf of some of his colleagues in the National Senate that every separate tariff bill coming over from the Democratic House would be killed in committee. Yesterday, in order to obtain an instructed delegation to the National Convention, he made radical modifications in his attitude upon both questions. In other words, he has sacrificed his convictions to his personal objects, his principles to his ambition. This he has done, chiefly, to make it possible for him to become the leader of the New York Democracy in a National campaign. Can the New York Democracy accept Hill's sacrifice? Dare it do so? We cannot believe it, for the reason that a man who alters his opinions over night on grounds of expediency, as one changes his shirt or coat so as to become acceptable to better company, is not to be trusted. Hill's bid for the vote of our business public by adopting as his programme the resolutions of the [New York] Chamber of Commerce is too openly demagogical to be alluring to that public. The Democracy of New York, while approving the platform of the Hill Convention—a platform stolen from the New York Democracy—must at the same time repudiate the man who has been placed upon it, and therefore is justified in looking about for another man to carry its programme to success.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 23.—Hill and his friends have the Democratic party in this State by the throat. What effect the spectacle will have upon the country at large remains to be seen.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Feb. 22.—If Democracy divides, Republicanism will reunite. If Democracy divides, the division will not be a disguised one or an informal one, such as the Platt men and the Miller men have exhibited within the fiction of a single State organization. Should the premeditated Democratic division occur, there will be two Democratic State Committees where there is now one. There will be two Democratic State Conventions each year where there is now but one. Not improbably there will be two Democratic State tickets each year, where there is now one. Quite likely the division will extend on local as well as State lines, and double county committees, double county tickets and double city tickets may be the result. If this be so the Empire State will resume its place in the Republican column, where it stood in the times of Fremont, Lincoln, and Grant, and the political proportions of the Union as a whole will be thereby changed. Let those who wish or relish such a state of things go ahead and effect it. The newspapers of moderation, independence, and disinterestedness within Democracy have been left out of the account by the hothead so feach faction, and on such newspapers the blame of disaster and defeat which may follow from division cannot be laid. If the misleaders of the party are bound on wrecking it, all the journalism in the world cannot prevent them from doing so. The newspapers nearly always have all they can do to prevent the politicians from beating the party.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 23.—If the New York delegation shall go to the National Convention and demand the nomination of Senator Hill, the signs are unmistakable that the Democrats of the Nation will assert themselves over and above New York, and nominate Mr. Cleveland for President on the first ballot. It is not disputed that the overwhelming sentiment of the Democratic people calls for Cleveland's nomination, and that sentiment will be invited to assert its omnipotence if New York shall appear at Chicago in the disgraceful attitude of demanding that a great party shall be prostituted to nationalize saloon politics. The next Republican candidate for President can be defeated only by the Democrats presenting a better man with better purposes and nobler aims than the Republican candidate. If the people shall not confidently expect better

government from a Democratic President than from a Republican Administration, they will not change the political control of the Government, and if the Democrats should present a worse candidate than the Republicans, as would be the case with Hill nominated against any Republican who has been thought of for the place, the Republicans would win every debatable State and sweep the country by an overwhelming majority.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Feb. 23.—There was probably never before assembled in the United States under the color of a party movement a Convention of delegates such as the Hill Convention gathered at Albany yesterday, having no mind of their own, and acting in blind subservience to the private interest of a single person. The spectacle is still more amazing when we consider that the mover of these automations is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Feb. 23.—The platform renews the pledge of "fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform," but this declaration has a ring of mockery in view of the Convention's action in ignoring the man who is the recognized exponent of the party's tariff principles and binding itself hand and foot to the fortunes of its bitterest opponent. . . . Notwithstanding the solid support which the New York machine is giving to Senator Hill, Mr. Cleveland seems to be receiving the enthusiastic indorsement of the Democratic masses and their leaders in all parts of the country. New England, the Middle States, the South, the West give expression in unmistakable tones to his great popularity with the "common people." "The sentiment of the Vermont Democracy," says a letter to the *Boston Globe* from St. Albans, Vt., "preeminently favors the choice of the illustrious ex-President." Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is unqualified in his indorsement, and Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has been equally outspoken. Both of them are young men and trusted representatives of the virile, aggressive young Democracy of the country. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is said to be confident that a Cleveland delegation will be sent from that State to the National Convention. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, a veteran politician, is quoted as saying that "Cleveland would arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of the people." A partial poll of the Missouri Legislature by the *St. Louis Republic* shows that out of 55 members 30 are for Cleveland "first, last, and all the time," and only one is for Hill. In North Carolina, says a dispatch from Raleigh to the *Philadelphia Press*, the party "is for Mr. Cleveland for President if his friends assert themselves." Among the people, "who are simply voters and not politicians," adds the dispatch, "Mr. Cleveland is very strong, and if these people are aroused they will sweep all opposition before them." The same thing is doubtless true of every State in the Union, a fact which promises to be unpleasantly apparent to Mr. Hill and his friends when the Convention meets.

Boston Post (Dem.), Feb. 23.—It was harmonious; it was unanimous; it is reported to have been even enthusiastic. These are characteristics of the carefully adjusted machine which Hill has set up in New York. But its work and its utterances have no more weight than if done and spoken by Senator Hill himself, to himself, in the solitude of his chamber. In all our political history there has not been known an incident parallel to this. Never before has an aspirant for honors at the hands of the Democrats of the country used such methods to force himself upon their Convention. Never has a candidate in this position shut out the people from the consideration of his claims and set up his machine and his own will in their place. This machine Convention can receive no recognition from the Democrats of the country as representing the wishes of the Democrats of New York.

Boston Globe (Dem.), Feb. 23.—The Democratic State Committee did not, indeed, pay

attention to the protest made against the holding of the "midwinter convention." But this action cannot make the public forget that, whether well founded or not, there is a very decided opposition to Mr. Hill in the ranks of his own party. And it is with facts and not with theories that the Democracy of the Nation has to deal.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), Feb. 23.—The Hill boom culminated yesterday. All signs indicate that it will henceforth decline as rapidly as did Jonah's gourd.

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), Feb. 22.—The fallacious moral that "the end justifies the means" must be accepted by the supporters of Senator Hill in their approval of the methods by which he to-day obtains the nominating vote of New York. Were the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia to attempt to secure the vote of this State for any favorite by such means, most of Hill's supporters would cry out against it.

Atlanta Evening Herald (Dem.), Feb. 22.—The glory of this patriotic day is bedimmed by the selfishness of an ambitious politician, who is trying to be President at any cost. Hill will get the New York delegation. But he cannot hope for the nomination. His candidacy merely means embarrassment for Mr. Cleveland and after this the possible defeat of the party next November. The *Herald* will never favor the nomination of a man who would involve his party in ruin that his own ambition might be satisfied. To our mind, Hill is a dangerous factor in the Democratic party and deserves the repudiation of every State in the Union. The work done by Hill in New York, which culminates to-day, is a reflection upon any aspirant for office, and the delegation thus selected should stand alone in the National Convention.

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.), Feb. 21.—Nothing but the purblind stupidity of some of our so-called leaders, marplots more properly, can keep Senator Hill from being the next President. He is beyond all doubt the ablest and most successful master of the political situation since the days of Samuel J. Tilden. . . . There are two grave objections to Tammany. It votes the Democratic ticket and is controlled by the "damned Irish." The little braying animals in the South who are constantly abusing Tammany, should have more intelligence and justice than to follow the lead of the Republicans and Mugwumps in their efforts to destroy the only organization that makes New York Democratic.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Feb. 23.—There are thousands of Democrats who, recognizing the hopelessness of the case, may consent to the loss of Mr. Cleveland. But they will not accept Mr. Hill. The transition is too abrupt, the wrench is too violent. The disaster of 1888, however wrongfully ascribed to Mr. Hill, rankles in many a Democratic memory. If nominated for President, Mr. Hill would carry it through the canvass as a wound upon his sword-arm, which would certainly impair his fencing, if it did not in the end prove fatal to his candidacy. His nomination can only be reached after a long contest, and then only by the agency of resolute and expert organization; and when it has been so reached will he not have much weakened if he has not exhausted himself? Individualities are nothing in great movements unless they are attended by great qualities that rise out of these movements, or are requisite to them. The political world is very exacting and very just. It recognizes in its real leaders both inspiration and equipment, and blindly follows, but the least of its leaders must be available, and the hand which has proved itself so puissant in destroying Mr. Cleveland we fear has paralyzed itself. To the nomination, therefore, put forward by the Democrats of the Empire State, we must respectfully, and for the reasons given, vote no; and we offer, as a substitute, the Hon. John Griffin Carlisle of Kentucky, next in succession to Grover Cleveland as leader and embodiment of the great

issue of revenue reform, and in eminence of abilities in public services and in personal integrity worthy to wear his mantle and entirely large enough to fill it.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Feb. 24.—We do not believe there is a ward or township in the State [Indiana] from which any Democrat can be elected to the State Convention who will announce that he is for Hill and Gray, and make his fight on that proposition, or even if he did announce that he is for Gray, with Hill second choice. If there is any Hill Democrat in Indiana who thinks we are mistaken, we challenge him to a trial. He may select his location and his man. All we ask is public notice of the undertaking at least one week before the primary. We assert that if any delegate goes to the National Convention from Indiana who is for Hill as first, second, or any choice, it will be because he was elected under false pretenses.

Milwaukee Journal (Dem.), Feb. 23.—When the New York delegation gets to Chicago it will be able to see at a glance what the demands of the Democratic party are, and can govern itself accordingly. They are too shrewd men to take a stand for rule or ruin and adhere to it, because they know that in such a case their ruin would quickly follow and engulf their small political shanty.

Minneapolis Times (Dem.), Feb. 23.—The influence of yesterday's Convention in New York upon the National Democracy must not be underrated. It behooves all Democrats who desire the success of the party to abstain from rash and injudicious speech, and still more unwise and injudicious action. The nomination is now more likely than ever before to come West.

Topeka Inquirer (Dem.), Feb. 23.—The delegation to Chicago was instructed to present the name of Senator Hill to the National Convention, and will do so, but it has no instructions to stand by Hill to the end. They will have every excuse for dropping Mr. Hill. Hill may find in the crucial moment his vast machinery of intrigue and chicanery crumbling to pieces.

San Francisco Examiner (Dem.), Feb. 23.—There are elements in New York, inside and outside the party, that are against his [Hill's] nomination, and they would take a ferocious pleasure in "knifing" him at the polls. The contest in New York will lie between the Democratic and Republican parties, and division in the first means victory for the latter. The Independents, right or wrong, won't have Hill. They would prefer Blaine or even Harrison. On the other hand, the Hill forces will not accept Cleveland. No political fact is clearer than that Cleveland is the first preference of the great majority of the Democrats throughout the Union. If the Presidency depended on a popular vote he would have no rival for the nomination.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 23.—Hill stands for all that is most disreputable in public life; his career is nothing if not the career of an anti-reformer, of a man who has got on by alliances with the worst elements and a resort to the worst methods. A party which is capable of making such a choice for the first office within the gift of the American people deserves only the public execration, since it has demonstrated that it is utterly without moral force. In the long history of politics no organization has ever made so base a use of its opportunities at a critical time. But unless all signs fail, the anti-Hill movement is rapidly gaining strength, and has already become serious enough to be called a faction. It was rather late in making itself manifest, and the influential and upright men who are concerned in it need not wonder that the general public cannot understand how it happens that decent Democrats, who were not excited at all by the seat-stealing conspiracy, were so dreadfully moved because a convention was held rather earlier than is customary. Their indignation against Hill does them credit, but it is rather belated, and is open to

the criticism of lacking a first-rate moving cause. However, if they only have the necessary courage and wisdom the anti-Hillites can atone for the past by making the most of their present opportunities. If they force the fighting they can speedily destroy him as a Presidential possibility. Let it be understood that two delegations are to appear at Chicago from this State, and where will Hill be? It may occur to him on reflection that the midwinter convention was too smart a trick by half.

New York Press (Rep.), Feb. 23.—What shall be said of the small minority of kickers who have resolved, according to report, to call a convention of their own to send delegates to Chicago? What can be said of them except that they are pretenders and frauds, the willing allies of Hill in his political stealing, and his opponents only because he refused to allow their candidate, his partner in last fall's raid on the State, to reap any of the benefit from his theft? The Cleveland faction in this State is just as dishonest and infinitely more hypocritical than the Hill majority. The head of the former is a moral coward and a platitudinous sham. The boss of the latter cynically glories in his fame for shameless political scoundrelism. The party that serves both is rotten to the core.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), Feb. 22.—Dodger means Democrat nowadays, for the whole party is dodging every issue that it pretended to be clamoring for.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Feb. 22.—Hill has heard from the State and he does not like the sound. He has heard the threats of a rival convention and, judging his opponents by his own low standard of political morals, he believes that the Cleveland men, if they found themselves in the control of the National Convention, would not hesitate to admit the Cleveland contestants from New York and show the discredited "regulars" to the door. He has heard from the rural districts and he sees an augury of defeat in the uprising of the Republican voters. Therefore he seems disposed to "play foxy," and to assume an air of moderation foreign to his original intentions. The delegation will be an iron-bound and copper-fastened Hill delegation, but it may be uninstructed, except by a resolution praising Hill and asking that his name may be presented in the National Convention. That would be less effective as an intimation of the purpose and will of New York, but it might save the delegation from being excluded from the Chicago Convention. Hill is less arrogant than he was a few weeks ago.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Feb. 22.—Give Hill the Presidency on any terms, and he is willing to take it.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Feb. 23.—The Democratic party is as completely rent in twain as it was in 1848. It is torn asunder as it was by the "Hards" and "Softs" eight years later. It is divided more completely than it was in 1879 and in 1880. No such division has been known in the party since the war. The Democratic party may be tempted to act in Chicago without reference to New York. Yet New York is a necessity to the Democratic party. It cannot win without the State. Still more, the boss who is mighty in New York is felt in New Jersey and Connecticut. From New York City radiate the influences which organize and poll—often more than once in a single election—the votes which make these States Democratic. Senator Hill occupies a position in which he can neither be nominated nor neglected by the Democratic Convention at Chicago. Unless the party is to surrender all hope of success, it must buy his support with a price, and that price will be the support of some man satisfactory to Senator Hill.

Baltimore American (Rep.), Feb. 23.—Cleveland can no more carry New York, with Hill and Tammany against him, than he can carry New Zealand. The opposition of Cleveland's followers may, and probably will, prevent the nomination of Hill. The lines are more dis-

tinctly drawn in New York than they were, and the hostility to Hill among the better class of Democrats is really much stronger than the sentiment in favor of Cleveland. The latter's friends are taking advantage of this, as they have been doing all over the country, to make an apparent showing for their man; but the deceit has been too plain and has availed them surprisingly little. While it is not likely that the Chicago Convention will nominate Hill, there is scarcely a possibility of its taking up Cleveland.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Feb. 23.—Cleveland and his friends did not have the pluck and honesty to come out like men and fight Tammany last autumn. In fact, Cleveland worked side by side with Hill to put Tammany into power at Albany. No sensible man will permit himself to waste any tears on the ex-President. He presents a ridiculous, rather than mournful, spectacle—shot by his own spring gun, hoist by his own petard. If he and Hill can only compass each other's destruction, two noxious individuals, though of different types, will be eliminated forever from our politics.

Columbus Dispatch (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 23.—For Mr. Cleveland there is respect; for Mr. Hill there is distrust and disgust. One is a statesman of broad views, of unimpeached integrity, and of a firmness of character that gives assurance of honesty of purpose; the other is a scheming politician, a man who works by night, a leader of heelers, and one in whom there can be little confidence placed. Between the two the Democrats of Ohio will be called upon to choose when the delegation to Chicago is under consideration. There can be no doubt concerning the issue. Mr. Cleveland will get the delegation, and in Chicago he will be the nominee. Republicans will rub their hands in delight when they consider the Albany Convention. The misrepresented Democrats will look forward hopefully to the Cleveland Convention at Syracuse, and independent voters will say that all decent men should deplore the disgrace which has been recorded by the Convention of yesterday.

New York Times (Ind.), Feb. 23.—At most, and at the worst, Mr. Hill's Convention can serve only as a hindrance to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. That it will serve as an effective hindrance we do not believe, and the revelation of Democratic sentiment in all parts of the country diminishes every day the doubt upon that point. That the work of this Convention, with its body of instructed delegates, will lead to the nomination of Mr. Hill for the Presidency is a notion too absurd to be entertained for a moment. The Democratic Convention at Chicago will not nominate Mr. Hill. It conceivably may "go West" for its candidate, or South, or to the Pacific coast; if it comes East or to New York, it will come for a man better known and more respected than David B. Hill.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Feb. 23.—What does all this talk about "going West for a candidate," and "getting some man who represents Cleveland's views" mean? If Cleveland's views are so commendable, why not take the author of them for a candidate, rather than a disciple? The author has a greater personal following, a thousand times greater, than any disciple, has he not? Then why put him aside? Simply and only because he is too honest and would be too good a President. If the Democratic party, under the guidance of a rascally political trickster who has consolidated the worst elements of American politics on his side, makes the blunder of abandoning the issues on which it has won the reluctant confidence of the American people—tariff reform, honest money, and honest administration of public affairs—by abandoning the candidate who personifies those issues as no other candidate can, the party will return to its old position of "We are Democrats," and will relapse into the condition of perpetual defeat and public contempt from which Mr. Cleveland's leadership lifted it. The decision is one for the party to make

for itself. The rest of the country will refuse to agitate itself over the question, for if a party can be so stupid, and so dull in moral sense and patriotic sentiment as to refuse to make the only right choice, the sooner it goes to perdition the better. The whole country will hold its nose and give it good riddance.

New York Commercial Advertiser (Ind.), Feb. 23.—It is true that Mr. Hill secured unanimous indorsement by his own State Convention and prevented so much as the recognition of Mr. Cleveland's existence. But this was negative only. Positively his own gain was not great. The delegates to the National Convention are instructed only to "present his name"—that is, to put him in nomination and support him on the first ballot. He is not in a much better position, therefore, before the country than any other favorite son. Was it worth all the opposition that he has aroused to secure this slight advantage? If he has succeeded in making his notification of chieftainship in his own State emphatic, has he not given equal advertisement to the extent and quality of the opposition to him? And does not the loss come near canceling the gain?

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Feb. 23.—David B. Hill connived at the theft of legal returns showing the election of a Republican to a seat in the State Senate, and was a party to the canvassing of returns which the Supreme Court had declared illegal and fraudulent. This was the way in which he made the Legislature of that State Democratic, and this is the achievement of which his admirers boast. If any Democrat feels like boasting about this "victory" it is his right to do so, but he thereby loses the right to complain of Republican rascality. If Hill's performance is legitimate politics, anything is—bribery, bulldozing, counting out, and fraudulent returns. They are all on the same moral level and equally dangerous to our institutions.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Feb. 23.—Senator Hill's plan to present himself before the National council of his party as the unopposed choice of his State has already gone to hopeless shipwreck.

Washington Post (Ind.), Feb. 23.—The position of the party upon the silver question, excepting as aggressively opposed to the Sherman Law, is not defined in the platform with great explicitness of intelligibility, but sufficiently so as to warrant the conclusion that it commits the Democrats of New York to free coinage, as antagonized to the present system of coinage which is not free. The further conclusion is also warranted that Mr. Hill will vote for free coinage should a bill to that effect be presented in the United States Senate. If the silver declarations of the platform do not mean this, they are mere platitudes. If they do mean this, they are calculated to embarrass the credit of the party in the East, and militate against its chances of success in the Empire State.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), Feb. 20.—Just now there is a great deal of jubilant enthusiasm on the surface among the "tough" Democratic element of Chicago for Senator Palmer for President. At heart these people are for Hill and express the belief that he will be nominated. They say Cleveland cannot be nominated and they "don't like him anyway." Carefully considered the Palmer movement may be dangerously inimical to President Cleveland's chances for renomination. The idea that Senator Hill is going to have a walk-over is a delusion. He may or he may not be able to prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The nomination of Hill himself is seemingly only a remote contingency. It is worth while for Mr. Cleveland's friends to consider that the votes that will be given for Palmer, Boies, or Morrison are votes that will be subtracted from the Cleveland column and not from the possible strength of Mr. Hill. To fan the Palmer flame at this time and allow Illinois to drift into an attitude of semi-hostility to Mr. Cleveland by instructing for Palmer is to aid the Hill element to more effectively

accomplish its work. A solid Cleveland front in the West will do more to bring the nomination away from the sea-coast than unlimited and untimely zeal for a lot of small Western candidates.

Courier des Etats-Unis (Ind., New York), Feb. 23.—It is doubtful if Mr. Hill will be allowed to enjoy in peace his triumph, which will cost him as much trouble to defend as it did to prepare. The primaries that were represented in the Convention, which applauded the result so loudly, were notoriously but an infinitesimal minority of the electoral body, and on all sides are heard protests which threaten to grow into a formidable opposition in most of the States. Even yesterday there was an enthusiastic demonstration in Michigan in favor of ex-President Cleveland, and there is a strong prospect that this movement is going to propagate itself with an irresistible force. It is very possible, very probable even, that this division will result in causing one candidate to neutralize the other and make both fail. What is more apparent and almost absolutely certain, is that this movement will not benefit Mr. Hill, who in the end will have succeeded in nothing save arousing a prejudice, perhaps irreparable, against the Democratic party.

Des Moines News (Ind.), Feb. 23.—If Hill captured the delegates in the New York Convention for the purpose of defeating Cleveland for the nomination for President, he probably succeeded; but if he manipulated the machine for the purpose of securing the nomination for himself, he probably did not succeed.

Salt Lake Tribune (Silver Organ), Feb. 18.—When Governor Hill ceased to become Governor, and became a Senator, we thought, by the tone of his speech, coupled with that of his other speech made in Elmira a few days previous, that he intended to do the two-horse act on the silver question. We believe that still. We believe he intends, if possible, to get the nomination in Chicago, with his face turned to the South; with his left cheek, bearing only the image and superscription of the twenty-dollar gold piece as a standard of values, turned toward the East; with his right cheek, representing the dollar of our daddies, turned toward the West; and that he hopes to make his front face, that which looks toward the South, show a blending of the two, a harmonious and lovely blending, akin to the fusion of gold and glass as wrought by the ancients, which would be a combination which would strike all the people of the country favorably.

HILL AND THE "MONEY POWER."

Albany Express (Rep.), Feb. 23.—Yesterday was a great occasion for Governor Hill, and he should have been equal to it. But for some reason or other he failed to do so. His speech was a cheap affair. It was a pinchbeck imitation of Jefferson's fear of the money power. . . . In his speech before his packed, snap minions, Senator Hill plaintively declared that as his party had no money it is necessary for it to organize. In view of the fact that the Hill machine has been blackmailing liquor-dealers all over the State, and in view of the other fact that Tammany Hall's heaviest assessments are made on the harlots and dive-keepers of the city of New York, Mr. Hill's declaration that his party friends are without money is singular, to say the least. As long as they are able to blackmail liquor-dealers they will not go with empty pockets.

THE DELEGATION FROM HILL'S HOME.

Dispatch from Elmira, New York Tribune, Feb. 24.—The ex-Governor has been credited with never using oaths, but a prominent man and great admirer of Mr. Hill says that when a number of the Elmira delegation to Albany Monday called upon the ex-Governor for money to get their breakfast he heaped imprecations on the managers of the excursion. Mr. Hill could scarcely believe his eyes when he beheld the scum of the Chemung city wearing the unmistakable insignia of the Hill con-

tingent from Elmira. Although he had for many years touched elbows with them at the polls, he did not wish to exhibit them on dress-parade where they must elicit the most unfavorable comment. The return of the excursion train to this city this morning was witnessed by a large crowd. The returning Hillites were pictures to be remembered. The plug hats, with few exceptions, were smashed, and cuts and bruises adorned the features of many of the men. At the depot a free fight took place and was not stopped till several of the combatants were arrested and locked up. A trainman described the empty cars as being strewn with broken hats, bottles, and other refuse.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

[The highly important National Convention of representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and various agricultural and industrial organizations, which opened at St. Louis last Monday, had not completed its work at the time of going to press. Accordingly, we cannot make any general presentation of press comments in this issue, and such as are here given are necessarily from Eastern dailies exclusively. The doings of this Convention will be made the leading feature of the Press Department next week.]

New York Volkszeitung (Socialist), Feb. 24.—The hodge-podge "Reform" Convention at St. Louis, as was to be expected, demonstrated on its first day what sort of spirit is to distinguish the little thing. All kinds of lackadaisical, fantastical purposes will cut a figure, but in the end the farmer interest will dominate over all others, and the various side-show delegations, including such as represent the workmen, will have to be content with the couple of planks or amendments that the farmers choose to fling to them. A glance at the representation, so far as its complexion is known here, shows that the workmen are represented exclusively by Knights of Labor, and that the number of the Knights admitted is but a meagre thirteen per cent. of the total. All the endeavors of the Knights to lug other labor "reform" elements to this Convention were fruitless. It appears that there is not a single labor organization represented apart from those whose credentials emanate from the general headquarters of the Knights in Philadelphia. This loneliness of the Knights permits us to detect at least one gratifying manifestation in the flat and unprofitable affair.

New York Times (Ind.), Feb. 24.—The proceedings of the Labor Conference in St. Louis yesterday indicate that the construction of a platform upon which all can agree will be hardly possible, unless it is several columns long and full of inconsistencies, so that each set of specialists may get its own creed stated and then feel at liberty to ignore the rest. The only apparent ground of union so far is the common dissatisfaction with existing conditions. The Knights of Labor have formulated their demands, which all by themselves make a sufficiently crazy declaration of principles, but there are from ten to twenty other Leagues, Alliances, and Associations to be heard from. Although the purpose of this conference was to organize a third party, the influential Southern members have promptly given notice that they cannot be counted in for that purpose.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 24.—Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, in sketching the policy desired, proposed the Sub-Treasury plan, free coinage, Woman Suffrage, and Prohibition. The elements gathered in St. Louis are not more heterogeneous than the several parts of the programme which they are there to weld together. Therefore it does not seem probable that order can be brought out of this confusion.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Feb. 23.—Theories are very useful things. Every practical reform is preceded by a theory. But theories advocated in torchlight and Roman candle rhetoric

are a long time in getting foothold. "My friends," said Ignatius Donnelly, "this is the most tremendous event that has occurred in American history. We have come here to overthrow the bloated vampires of monopoly and cast them down and sit on them." This is not the way bloated vampires are overthrown.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 24.—The longest lived of all third parties has been the Prohibition party, and its continued existence should be suggestive. It was founded upon a sentient principle, and not upon disaffection toward or discontent with existing general conditions of government. Like the Republican party in its inception, it was a party built upon an idea which appealed to both the intelligence and the moral sense of the country. This new party, which is not the third, but the fourth, as the Prohibition party takes precedence of it, can have no other foundation than the most radically mischievous social, financial, and political issues. Underlying it there is no stratum of ideas or principles which the wise judgment of mankind can approve. It does not appeal to either intelligence or conscience; its appeal is to discontent, and it aims to accomplish undesirable objects, which are impossible of accomplishment because they are undesirable.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 23.—In the political situation it matters little whether the St. Louis Conference shall determine to hold a National Convention to nominate a third ticket or not. With the masses of the people West and South, as well as East, tariff reform remains the paramount issue; and upon that question the votes will be divided between the Democratic and Republican parties. As was seen by the elections of 1890, the majority of the Western farmers are in favor of tariff reform, for which they will vote again if they shall have the opportunity. The rest will vote for the McKinley tariff candidate for the Presidency, whether he be Mr. Harrison or anybody else. Whether tariff reform shall be the issue, or whether the Democrats in Congress shall take the responsibility of committing the Democratic party to free silver, the Third Party and its candidate for the Presidency would be utterly lost from sight in the tremendous conflict. In such a conflict between opposing principles a third party would be treated by the country as a mere impertinence.

THE FREE WOOL BILL.

Nashville American (Dem.), Feb. 20.—The Free Wool Bill will cause much distress of mind on the Republican side of the Senate and under Grandfather's hat. The passage of the bill will benefit nearly every person in the United States. There are almost 1,000,000 flock-owners in the country, at least 600,000 of whom have less than twenty-five sheep each, kept for mutton and to clear up weeds around the farm. These are generally of the fine-wool variety, which is used to mix with the coarse Australian wool. The reduction in price of this latter will cause an increased demand for the small proportion of fine wool which is used in mixing and an increase of price. The only people who are benefited at all by the duty, if any there are, are the great flockmasters of Texas and the Western States. The men who raise merinos and the different varieties of the Down sheep will actually be benefited by the increased consumption and demand ensuing from a lower first cost to the manufacturer of the coarse wool which is raised on the plains of Australia and South America. If the bill passes less shoddy will be used and every American who uses woollen clothes—and which one does not? will get his clothes cheaper, or of a better quality for the same price, as he may choose. The Republicans recognize the injury that McKinley, led on by the wool-growers of Ohio, did them when he increased the duty on wool, and they would gladly have the bill pass did not they realize that the immediate cheapening of the price of clothes

would be such an object-lesson in teaching that the tariff is a tax, that the whole tariff combination so laboriously built up will fall to pieces. For this reason they cannot afford to see the bill go through without a struggle, and yet they know that the Democrats could have no better campaign material than Republican opposition to a reduction of the tax on clothes.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 24.—Woolen clothing costs less than half what it cost in this country years ago, but the consumption per capita has not increased in any such proportion. The increased imports [of wool] must be at the expense of a reduced production by home industry. But there is no evidence that the price of goods to consumers would be lowered. The American goods are now kept low by competition between home manufacturers; the imported goods are reduced in price in order to sell at all. With lower duties and destruction of the home manufactures the foreign makers could charge what they please, and they would also have to pay more for wool than they do now, because the demand to furnish goods for the American market would be greater. It is therefore very questionable indeed whether consumers would get their goods cheaper by a single cent. But if a reduction of one-half in price under Protection has not increased consumption materially, there is neither logic nor sense in asserting that an uncertain and at best a small decrease in price would double the consumption. The millions in this country do not wear more suits of clothes in a year because they can get them a little cheaper. Thus the problem of revenue remains. Mr. Springer must somehow contrive to raise \$6,500,000 in place of the revenue on wool, which he proposes to cut off, and \$17,500,000 in place of half the duties on woollens, which he proposes to reduce. Where will he get the needed \$24,000,000? The duties as they stand raise that sum without taxing American consumers a penny, while giving employment to thousands of American workers whom Mr. Springer would drive out of wool-growing and wool-manufacture. In what way is he to put an additional tax on these laborers, even while he deprives them of work and wages?

THE BILL FOR LICENSING PROSTITUTION.

Union Signal (W.C.T.U. Organ, Chicago), Feb. 18.—The bill now before the Legislature for the regulation and restriction of what it coarsely calls "the business of public prostitution of the several cities and towns of the State of New York," is one of the baldest and most brutal ever put upon paper. Here are some of its provisions: "The fee for a license shall be \$100 per annum, and for personal registration, involving a medical weekly examination, \$10. The proceeds of all license and registration fees and of all fines collected under this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the several institutions throughout the State for the rescue and reformation of fallen women." This bill smells of brimstone, and if his Satanic majesty had penned it in liquid fire it would not bear more strongly the trace of its parentage. Any man who votes in its favor should be *anathema maranatha* from that time on to every home wherein his name is ever heard. Let the White Ribboners of the Nation combine their prayer forces and their sympathy with those of New York State in this time of a military exigency, than which a greater has never come.

Hugh O. Pentecost, in the Twentieth Century (New York), Feb. 18.—This bill is so foolish, and its passage would be so effective for the corrupt enrichment of the police, and so futile for the accomplishment of anything beneficial to anyone except the police, that it is likely to become a law. The average legislator delights to pass regulative and restrictive laws, or laws that he fondly believes will be regulative and restrictive, and the people at large highly approve of such laws. But if this bill passes, the

first effect of it would be to give the police a stronger grip on the class of women aimed at by it than they now have, just as they are now enabled to "assess" the saloon-keepers more heavily than if saloons were not licensed. At present all the saloon-keepers are habitual violators of the law under strict police protection. And so to a great extent are the prostitutes; but they would be still more so under the proposed law. Such would be the first effect, and there would be no other, except the taxing of the women who "serve" as prostitutes. "Morals" and health would be in no way affected, unless to be injured, as they are sure to be (especially in the case of morals), when an attempt is made to improve them by law. The proposed law is practically in operation in Paris, and I am credibly informed that the danger of suffering ill health there is rather greater than here; and "morals" there are probably no better than here.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

L'Independance Belge (Brussels), Feb. 12.—Mr. Blaine's letter declaring that he is not to be a candidate at the next Presidential election is susceptible of but two interpretations: either he is persuaded that the next Presidential election will, like the last Congressional elections, turn against the Republican party, and desires to escape from the fight in order to avoid defeat, or he has felt sufficiently the pulse of public opinion to be able to foresee that his candidacy would not be agreed to by his own party, and abdicates in favor of some other candidate for the Presidency. In any case, however, we in Europe must behold without sorrow every occurrence likely to enfeeble the Republican party and increase the chances of the Democrats at the approaching election. If the candidacy of ex-President Cleveland, who is frankly for Free Trade, does not seem able to obtain a sufficient number of votes, being undermined by that of Mr. Hill, Governor of New York, at least it is certain that the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will have for a platform the policy of a revision, more or less radical, of the ultra-Protectionist tariff enacted by the present Administration of the United States. Every incident which intensifies the dissensions of the Republican party and diminishes the probability of the control of affairs by that party for a new term of four years, must assist in strengthening in the United States the cause of Free Trade, which to-day is more than ever necessary for us. The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine appears to be such an incident.

Melbourne Argus, Dec. 28.—The continual victories of the Democratic party in the United States must ultimately have some effect upon the tariff. Our Australian interest in this matter is not general but particular, not platonic but personal; for the item on which the two forces join issue is wool. . . . It would be sanguine to indulge in any hope of immediate success, because the whole of the influence of the leading Protectionists will be cast against free wool, and even if the bill were passed in the House and the Senate it would assuredly be vetoed by the President, who was the nominee of the wool interest. The issue was put very plainly by the veteran Senator Sherman at the last Presidential election, when he said that free wool meant the loss of the wool States to the Republican party, for if they were to be deprived of protection they would assuredly swing over to the Democrats and demand the imposition of revenue duties as against Protective taxation. Hence the manufacturers, who subscribed the money for the campaign and who are held to have turned the contest by the capture of purchasable majorities, fought hard for the impost on wool, and doubtless they will continue to do so. If the course of events could be stopped at wool, the Republicans would doubtless fling the wool-grower over, but the fear is that he will turn the scale against them. While immediate re-

sults are not probable from the action of the Committee of Ways and Means (on the wool question) yet the incident is of great interest as indicating that the Democratic party means to go as straight next November for Free Trade as it did three years back, and the election of a Democratic President in 1892 would open the door wide for fiscal reform.

THE MEXICAN BATTLE-FLAGS.—A resolution has passed the United States Senate directing the return to the Mexican authorities of the flags taken by our troops in the war with Mexico, and we see no good reason why it should not pass the House. The war against Mexico was unprovoked, unjust, and unjustifiable. It was an assault upon a peaceful, friendly, and comparatively feeble neighbor by an overwhelmingly superior Power. American soldiers went upon Mexican farms and into Mexican villages, finding the people engaged in peaceful occupations, and murdered them or drove them away from their homes. The war was instigated by slaveholders; was prosecuted solely in the interests of slavery, against an unoffending people, for the purpose of acquiring more territory upon which to spread the accursed institution of human slavery. There was nothing in that war, except the bravery of our troops, that an American can recall without shame. The flags may well be returned, for they are only mementos of one of the most unjust wars prosecuted by a civilized nation since the partition of Poland. This act of Congress must not, however, be used as an opening wedge for the return of the rebel flags. The war waged against the Union, in which they were captured, was as unjustifiable as the rebellion of Satan against God.—*Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Feb. 19.*

MR. CLEVELAND ON CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS.—I beg you to take with you when you go forth to assume the obligations of American citizenship, as one of the best gifts of your Alma Mater, a strong and abiding faith in the value and potency of a good conscience and a pure heart. Never yield one iota to those who teach that these are weak and childish things, not needed in the struggle of manhood with the stern realities of life. Interest yourselves in public affairs as a duty of citizenship, but do not surrender your faith to those who discredit and debase politics by scoffing at sentiment and principle, and whose political activity consists in attempts to gain popular support by cunning devices and shrewd manipulation. You will find plenty of those who smile at your profession of faith and tell you that truth and virtue and honesty and goodness were well enough in the old days when Washington lived, but are not suited to the present size and development of our country and the progress we have made in the art of political management. Be steadfast. The strong and sturdy oak still needs the support of its native earth, and as it grows in size and spreading branches, its roots must strike deeper in the soil which warmed and fed its first tender sprout. You will be told that the people have no longer any desire for the things you profess. Be not deceived. The people are not dead, but sleeping. They will awaken in good time and scourge the money-changers from their sacred temple.—*From ex-President Cleveland's address to the students of Michigan University, Feb. 22.*

FOREIGN MATTERS.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRISH BILL.

Dispatch from London, New York Times, Feb. 21.—After only one short fortnight in the saddle, people are already saying, "Poor Mr. Balfour!" In a sense this commiseration is premature, for the nephew of his uncle is not going to be unhorsed. He will still remain good enough to lead the Tory party, but we

have enough data in hand to see clearly, not only that he is not going to get a place in the first rank of English politicians in history, but that he will not even be able to give Radicalism a good fight for its money. Thursday's scene in the House of Commons is quite unique in the memory of the present generation. Nobody remembers such another spectacle of a new leader of the dominant party introducing a great party measure as the fruit of five years' pledges of discussion and experiment, and being literally laughed and gaped down by the minority. This does not exaggerate the pitifulness of the figure Balfour cut. He had, so it is said, carefully prepared a peroration for his speech, announcing a great Irish Local Government Bill. So complete, however, was the failure of the foolish bill to please anybody, so mercilessly, boisterously was it jeered at by the assembled Opposition, amid the sheepish silence of his own supporters, that the peroration was thrown to the winds and Balfour was forced, in self-defense, to declare that he did not himself think the bill was of much importance, and that the Irish were quite free to take it or to leave it, as they pleased. It was characteristic of "Miss Clara" that he could not back down into this position without throwing out a lot of spiteful little suggestions that he personally preferred coercion bills and viewed with the greatest skepticism the whole theory of treating the Irish like white men. This revelation of paltry aims and silly prejudices, which still make up the Irish policy of the present Ministry and its Unionist masters, has undoubtedly made a great impression upon the country. During these six years of controversy the general public has been educated up to the standard of comparative intelligence on the Irish question. The people have little by little grown to look at it in its true relation to other issues and from a standpoint of recognition that the Irish are human like themselves and cannot be unfairly treated without harm to the empire at large. It comes, therefore, almost like a shock to discover that Salisbury, Balfour, Devonshire, and Chamberlain are still in the old stupid rut, fixing up childish little devices for continuing Irish misgovernment and comprehending nothing at all of the change that has been created all about them. This object lesson in the folly of septennial Parliaments cannot but win converts all over the country to the radical demand for a three years' term.

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York), Feb. 21.—The most striking thing about the overthrow of the French Ministry is that it has been brought about by the ultra-Catholics in opposition to the policy of the head of the Catholic world, whom these monarchists, "more royalist than the king," have ceased to represent. When the present Chamber was elected there was no appearance of a reconciliation between the Church and the State, and to-day this parliamentary *coup d'état* is due to a revolt of the French episcopate against the Holy See. What, from a religious point of view, will be the outcome of this conflict cannot be foreseen, and it matters little, so far as concerns the political situation; but one thing is clearly proved—that for the great mass of politicians, acting under the cloak of religion, it is considered more meritorious to remain faithful to Royalist doctrine than to obey the commands of the Papacy. From a political point of view this movement is irretrievably condemned to impotence, and to something worse than impotence. It causes disturbance in all the branches of public activity without being able to construct anything. Neither the Radicals, who have taken part in it with an incredible levity, nor the Monarchists, can unite a Governmental majority, and it is difficult to say which of the two groups is the more culpable, and which has incurred the graver responsibility. In fact, there is nothing sub-

stantial and solid outside of the group of 218 Moderate Republicans who supported the Ministry of M. de Freycinet. These, it is true, constitute but a minority of the Chamber; but they represent positively a very large majority of the opinions and sentiments of the French people. Around these Deputies will be ranged the largest number of the new recruits whom a new election will bring to parliament, if the present Chamber be dissolved. Dissolution will be the best step President Carnot can take, if he finds serious difficulties in forming a Cabinet in presence of an opposition which has refused, without any sufficient or plausible reason, a vote of confidence in the Freycinet Ministry.

PROVISIONS OF THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOL BILL.

London Times, Feb. 8.—The provisions of the bill are of the most thoroughgoing character. Henceforth primary education in Prussia is to be strictly denominational in the vast majority of the schools. If the number of children of a given creed now attending a school of a different creed exceeds 30, a separate school may be built for them, and if the number exceeds 60 a separate school must be provided. The teachers, save in special cases, must be of the same denomination as their pupils. Religious instruction is compulsory, and will be under the direction of the clergymen of the Church to which the school is appropriated. They have a right to attend the instruction, to question the pupils, and after the lesson to "correct and advise the teacher." These privileges, however, are rigidly confined to denominations recognized by the State, and the number of such denominations is relatively small. The children of parents who belong to unrecognized religions must take part in the religious instruction of the school which they attend, unless the parents can satisfy the authority that they receive proper religious teaching at home. It will probably take a good deal to justify the authorities on this head, and as the Methodists, the Unitarians, the Old Catholics, and the Reformed Jews—to say nothing of the freethinkers, against whom the measure is expressly aimed—are all "unrecognized," many real infringements of religious liberty are pretty certain to arise when the bill comes into operation. The passage of the bill is now probably assured.

OVER-PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Overland China Mail (Hong Kong), Jan. 13.—The dissolution of the Japanese Parliament has naturally called forth a great deal of excited comment, and, according to the Japanese newspapers, the Land of the Rising Sun is in a state of effervescence from one end to the other. "The air," says the *Hyogo News*, "teems with portents of the coming strife"—the coming strife being the general election. We have a difficulty, however, in bringing ourselves to regard the state of affairs as in any way ominous. The Japanese are a volatile people, and their political vagaries must not be taken too seriously. They have been progressing in Western civilization with a rapidity that is simply wonderful, and it is possible, not to say probable, that the progress has been too rapid. There is a good deal in the brief history of its new form of government which suggests such a conclusion. The recent proceedings of the Japanese House of Representatives remind us of those parliamentary debating societies in which young men with political leanings display their budding talents and get tremendously eloquent and excited about nothing at all. The Opposition seems to have been bent on getting all the excitement they could obtain out of their legislative powers, and on trying how far they could go in the way of thwarting Government proposals simply because they were Government proposals. We must not forget to make allowances for the effervescent temperament of our

Japanese friends, nor must we shut our eyes to the fact that all this ebullience, however unseemly, is at least a sign of vitality, and in so far is infinitely better than dead indifference.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MEXICO.

New York Sun, Feb. 21.—Maximilian being out of the way, Juarez was in undisputed possession, and he and his Government commenced at once to execute the "laws of reform." The value of the Church property was estimated to be \$300,000,000, and its revenues were greater than those of the Mexican Government. Convents and monasteries were invaded and their occupants dispersed or sent out of the country. Only the right of using the cathedrals and churches were granted to the clergy. All the outward splendor of the church seemed now to have passed away. Religious processions of every sort were interdicted. Priests were not permitted even to appear in the streets in clerical garb, or to wear any insignia which would denote their profession. Like their prototypes of an earlier era, they were obliged to perform many of their rites in secret. The property of the Church was placed upon the market. Its actual value was sufficient to pay the national debt several times over. Most of it changed hands, but to what purpose the proceeds were applied is a mystery. Very certainly they were not used to pay the public debt, for that remained at its original figure, if it was not increased, after the property had been disposed of. What was supposed to be certain was that the power of the Church was completely broken, never again to reappear. Observe that the laws and the Government proceedings under them were not directed against the Church itself. Juarez was a Catholic, as Diaz is a Catholic. They were simply against the absorption of the land by the Church and against the political power which, as they contended, the possession of lands gave to the Church, and which it exercised. Priests were not prohibited from celebrating mass in a quiet way, or from administering the consolations of religion. Their secular estates were simply taken from them, the pretext being that the proceeds were to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The spiritual power of the Church, however, remained, and it has resulted in restoring the Church to its former position of wealth, if not to a greater one, certainly to a more available description of wealth. Before the reform laws this wealth consisted principally in land. Now it is money. Concentrated capital is, in time of need, the most available species of wealth. How has the Church been able to reach this achievement? No good Catholic would occupy a house which formerly had belonged to the Church, without the consent of his priest. No good Catholic would work on a farm which had been clerical property, without the consent of his priest. When one was near the point of death, if he had purchased Church property, and had not made an arrangement with the Bishop in respect thereof, absolution was withheld until he had repaired the omission. Marriage is, by law, only a civil contract, but no woman in Mexico will consent to become a wife unless her marriage receives the blessing of the Church; and no priest would give this blessing to the daughter or son of a man or woman who had acquired Church property, unless restitution had been made. No child could be christened whose parents were in that category. It is thirty years since restitution in this shape has been carried on, and, although the probable amount of money paid seems small in comparison with the value of the property sold, still the aggregate received must be very great. And it is all hard money. Considering that the population of the country exceeds ten millions; that, with very few exceptions, the inhabitants are Catholics; that the Church charges for every rite that it is called upon to perform, and also receives considerable donations, the amount accumulated during the period in question

must be prodigious. If we calculate the figures at \$300,000,000, we only fix the sum contributed annually by each inhabitant at one dollar; and all this money is employed at a good rate of interest or put away in safe places. Thus the Church is now again richer than the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEECHER AND SPURGEON.

New York Christian Advocate, Feb. 18.—Several writers are speaking of Mr. Spurgeon as the Beecher of London. This is to use words without discrimination, if anything more be meant than that the two were respectively the most conspicuous preachers of their generation in England and the United States. In most other respects between Mr. Spurgeon and Henry Ward Beecher the difference was so great as to form a contrast. Mr. Beecher was a genius; Mr. Spurgeon, a man of immense talent. As a German says: "The imagination of talent reproduces the stated fact; the inspiration of genius makes it anew. The first disengages or repeats; the second invents or creates." Beecher was almost destitute of verbal memory; Spurgeon, a phenomenon of precision, quickness, and retentiveness therein. As an organizer, Beecher was without marked ability. Spurgeon lacked but little of having a "genius for government" and system. The one understood human nature in general, but was easily duped; the other had an almost intuitive perception of character, of fitness or unfitness for a particular use. The great preacher of America was unpractical and dreamy; the Englishman had a sturdy common sense which never failed. Beecher was a man of moods, worked when he felt like it, and inclined to procrastinate; Spurgeon was as industrious as a mechanic paid by the piece, and punctual to the minute. The pastor of Plymouth Church preached, wrote, and lectured on many themes not closely related; the preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle was primarily a man of one book and one work. The former received immense sums for lecturing; the latter, after his early years, declined to lecture. Beecher attached less importance to the letter of the Bible, accepting it in general; he conceived his own ideas, giving to them two elements which mark genius, "novelty and grandeur," using the Scriptures as far as they would illustrate his conceptions. All of Spurgeon's sermons were drawn directly from the Bible; hence, where Beecher was often vague, though splendid as the Milky Way, and, to the ordinary mind, when different sermons were compared, seemed somewhat contradictory, Mr. Spurgeon was positive. Though Universalists, Swedenborgians, and Spiritualists claimed Beecher, and Arminians and Calvinists quoted him against each other, none ever doubted as to what Spurgeon held, or accused him of self-contradiction. Mr. Beecher made radical changes in his theology; Mr. Spurgeon none.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF MURDERERS.

Letter from Vienna, Belletrisches Journal (New York), Feb. 17.—A man who deliberately butchers one wretched creature after another for no other reason than to get possession of well-nigh worthless personal effects, a man who makes a business of murder for the sake of servant-girls' trunks—to seek to understand such a man is like studying a horrible mystery, and one thinks of him as something not human, which can hardly be supposed to bear a human visage. Nobody would be surprised if the prisoner advancing between yonder guards into the presence of the court should prove to be a being with the head of a werewolf. Hence the eagerness to behold the monster, to hear him speak, to

have tangible evidence of what would otherwise be scarcely credible—that he has the aspect of men in general. Yet it is a fact that murderers, as a rule, give no indication in their countenances of blood-guiltiness, and even the most villainous among them are often endowed by nature with soft and engaging features, as if it were nature's design to specially equip them for luring unsuspecting prey, as the serpent is equipped for charming the rabbit. I have seen many murderers during an extended criminal practice, but hardly one of them has sustained any resemblance to the hideous wax figures that are to be inspected in the chambers of horrors—to the images of such murderers as Thomas, Hugo Schenk, Francesconi, etc., which may be seen in life-size for an extra fee of ten kreuzer. The study of physiognomy generally involves deceptions. This never showed itself more clearly to me than in a murder case whose hero was a robber guilty of various deeds of blood: he had an ingenuous and almost winning aspect, quite like some artless orphan child; while, on the other hand, the prosecuting attorney, who has since advanced to high position, and is celebrated for uncommon benevolence, had a face that was wrinkled with frightful frowns, and his eyes darted glances "like the blood-red northern lights." So, too, the ruthless murderer Franz Schneider, who to-day stands before the bar of justice, has nothing in his countenance from which the marks of the assassin's character can be deciphered. He has ordinary features, coarse, reddish-blond, and dull, with a certain animal and knavish cast, but there is nothing in them that one does not often notice in strolling musicians, for instance, a class suggested by his attire and manner. The distinctive cast of features which, according to the fancies of the discriminating romancers should reveal the murderous tendency, is absent; the deathlines which should be observable in the face of such a criminal, even as the lifelines in the palm of the hand, are not there. I have never seen such marks in the face of a murderer.

A NORWEGIAN GLADSTONE.

Nicolay Grevstad, in the Minneapolis Journal.—Johan Sverdrup, the ex-Prime-Minister of Norway, whose death is announced, was the greatest political genius Norway has produced in the 19th Century. The names of the fathers of the organic law of 1814 are hallowed in the memory of the Norwegian people, and since then the little country has reared a large number of able statesmen. Johan Sverdrup overshadowed them all. In political dexterity and parliamentary skill and eloquence he is without a peer in Norwegian history. His breadth of view, his aggressiveness, the dash of his parliamentary tactics, his fiery eloquence, and his personal magnetism were so many revelations to the stolid, sedate members of the Storting. This was something new to them. In this new light the disorganized and more or less antagonistic liberal elements of the various provinces blended into one harmonious body. Johan Sverdrup's political creed became the programme and he himself the leader of a Liberal party whose main element of strength was the farmers of the country. His parliamentary campaign of 30 odd years was a succession of hardly contested battles, beginning with a series of defeats and ending with an unbroken chain of victories. During all these years Sverdrup has been the foremost champion and the Liberal party the powerful agent of every great reform that has been wrought in Norway, embracing every phase of national life. He found the constitutional liberty and independence of Norway a tender plant exposed to the chilly blasts of early spring. When he breathed his last breath the noonday sun of full national independence and robust constitutional liberty met the parting light of his large, brilliant eyes. His life work, summed up in one brief sentence, is to have made the Constitution of Norway a living reality. In

many respects he may be compared to Gladstone.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The annual \$300 prize of the French Academy for the greatest scientific service done the world during 1891, was awarded to the United States Geological Survey. Major Powell returned the money with the opinion that such a prize should go to an individual found deserving of it, rather than to a Government institution. He intimated, however, that the Geological Survey would accept a medal setting forth the Academy's appreciation of the work done, the money for it to be taken from the award and the balance added to next year's prize. The Academy has accepted the suggestion, with profuse thanks for "the cosmopolitan generosity as well as the enlightenment" of the Geological Survey. It asserts further that no region of the globe has reached such scientific discoveries within the past quarter of a century as have been made in the United States.—*Utica Morning Herald.*

NEWSPAPER STYLE.—Any long-established journal comes to have a style which belongs to it as such, and dominates all who write for it. Bagehot brought this out admirably in his "Physics and Politics," and showed how the veriest stripling from the universities, once admitted to the *Times's* staff, would thunder through a column and a half in the exact tones of the whitest head in the establishment. A curious illustration of the common ignorance of this fact is seen in the complaints of the subscribers to those newspapers whose editors President Harrison has temporarily detached and sent on foreign missions. Now, to the trained reader, those papers go on just as well as before; their editorials are just as refined and logical and full of thought as they ever were. But the ordinary subscriber does not see this, and, fastening upon the fact that the editor-in-chief is now in Paris or St. Petersburg, thinks that there must necessarily be a great falling off in the quality of the paper on account of his absence, and is frequently encountered throwing it down in great disgust, and exclaiming: "Well, I think it is about time he came home!"—*New York Evening Post.*

TIGERS' BONES.—Consul Denby, of Peking, China, reports that in 1889 from one port, Ichang, there were exported 13,000 pounds of tigers' bones. For use as fertilizers—the only use intelligent people seem to have for dead tigers—these bones might be worth \$150, yet they were entered at a value of \$3,000 even when the price was governed by the "pauper labor" of China. They are to be used as a medicine. From them will be made a "tonic" which the Chinese invalid believes will impart to him some of the tiger's strength and fierceness. For the same "medicinal" reason 9,000 pounds of "old deers' horn" were valued at \$1,700. Many of us who are filled with disgust at the folly of such absurd beliefs are now keeping up old customs and habits that are almost as absurd and expensive, in the light of modern progress, as this tiger bone tonic!—*Rural New Yorker.*

A MARVELOUS YOUTH.—A wonderful calculating young man, by name Inaudi, was yesterday introduced to the Academy of Sciences, and greatly astonished that learned body by the rapidity and accuracy with which he solved by mere headwork the most abstruse calculations. One specimen will suffice: M. Bertrand asked him on what day of the week fell the 11th of March, 1822. He immediately replied, "Monday," and simultaneously formed the square of 4,800, diminished by one, and divided it by six. His performances in algebra and geometry were equally astonishing. M. Inaudi is a native of Piedmont, and his skull is reported by Professor Broca to present extraordinary features. He is only twenty-four years of age.—*Paris correspondence, London Standard.*

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 Clarence and Avondale, the Duke of, The Death of. Lord Tennyson. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 2 pp. A poem.
 Controversy of Moment. *Lyceum*, Dublin, Jan., 5 pp. The school controversy in the United States.
 Education (Compulsory), Is It a Failure? Joseph J. Davies. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 13 pp. General survey of the educational question.
 Education Question (The Irish). T. W. Russell, M.P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 13 pp. A general statement of the question.
 Glove (A). A Prose Play. Björnsterne Björnson. *Poet-Lore*, Feb., 11 pp.
 "Golden Legend" (Lofelov's) and Its Analogues. *Poet-Lore*, Feb., 9 pp.
 Ibsen's Earlier Work. C. H. Herford. *Lippincott's Mag.*, March, 6 pp.
 Imogen (Fair) on the Stage. Charles E. L. Wingate. *Cosmop.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. Sketches of celebrated actresses.
 Law, The Literature of. Ernest W. Huffcut. *Green Bag*, Feb., 2½ pp.
 Literary Property, The Ownership of. George Haven Putnam. *Chautauquan*, March, 4 pp. In whom it is vested; the copyright law, etc.
 Literature and Life. *Social Economist*, Feb. 8 pp. The literary class not in touch with real life.
 Newspaper-Man (The) as a Confidant. A. E. Watrous. *Lippincott's Mag.*, March, 4 pp. Perfectly trustworthy. He knows intuitively how much is intended for print.
 Plato, The Genius of. Walter Pater. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp. In what was his genius specially manifest.
 Savonarola (Girolamo) in History and Fiction. The Rev. J. Jessop Teague. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 12½ pp.
 Sichel's Ideal Portraits of Classic Beauties. C. M. Fairbanks. *Chautauquan*, March, 9 pp. Illus. Description of the works of National Sichel.
 Speeches (Great) by Eminent Men. E. Jay Edwards. *Chautauquan*, March, 6 pp. Wendell Phillips, Daniel Webster, etc., etc.
 Stage (The) and Literature. William Archer. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 14 pp.
 Theatre (An Independent). Edward Fuller. *Lippincott's Mag.*, March, 4 pp. A question of dramatic reform.
 Theatre (The Free or Independent) of New York. James L. Ford. *Lippincott's Magazine*, March, 3 pp. Defines the character and aims of the projected institution.
 University (A Teaching) for London. J. Spencer Hill. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. Shows the necessity for such an institution, etc., etc.
 University Extension. Why? A. E. Winship. *University Extension*, Feb., 3½ pp.
 University (The "Ideal"). J. Churton Collins. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 12 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Canada. The First Annexation of. John G. Nicolay. *Chautauquan*, March, 4 pp. Historical.
 Cartoons (Political) of John Tenniel. E. C. Reynolds. *Cosmop.*, March, 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 China: A Far Eastern Question. Wm. Robertson. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 17 pp. Undertakes to answer the question: Can China work out her own salvation?
 Customs-Unions (Europe's New). George Wheeler Hinman, Ph. D. *Social Economist*, Feb., 6 pp.
 Italy. The Foreign Policy of. Emile De Leveleye. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 19 pp. From a French point of view.

- Knutsford (Lord) and Colonial Opinion on Home Rule. E. J. C. Morton. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 7 pp. Criticisms.
 Labour Party in New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes, G. C. M. G. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 8 pp. An account of its organization, etc.
 London, The Government of. The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P. (Chairman of the London County Council). *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 14 pp.
 Panama Canal (the), The Present State of. Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 19 pp. Illus.
 Persia, The Reign of Terror in. Sheikh Djemal Ed Din. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 10 pp. Tells of the cruelty and corruption in Persia.
 Protection (Rational). III. Protection and Competition. *Social Economist*, Feb., 8 pp.
 Tewfik Pasha, Recollections of. Edward Dicey, C.B. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 10 pp.
 Voters, Relation of, to the State. Joel Benton. *Social Economist*, Feb., 4 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Anti-Popery Scare (The Great). *Donahoe's Mag.*, March, 2½ pp. Refers to the position of Protestants on the school question.
 Bibliolary. The Rev. Walter Lloyd. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. An examination and criticism of an extraordinary "Declaration on the Truth of Holy Scripture."
 Church (The) in the South. A. E. P. Albert, D.D. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, March-April, 12 pp.
 Hexeteuch (the), Principal Cave on. Professor Driver, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 13 pp. An answer to Principal Cave.
 Methodist Laymen. T. A. Goodwin, D.D. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, March-April, 8 pp. The time is coming for their full representation in the Councils of the Church.
 Pan-Slavism, The Doctrine of. Rev. Stephen Thomoff Sistof. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, March-April, 6 pp.
 Preachers (Inefficient Traveling), The Compulsory Location of. J. M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, 20 pp. Argues for their compulsory location.
 Resurrection (the), What is? L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, March-April, 20 pp. An attempt to show that the doctrine is not unscientific.
 Sermons, The Traffic in. The Rev. B. G. Johns. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 11 pp.
 Theosophy, The Marvels of. *The Month*, London, Feb., 25 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Aerial Navigation. *Cosmop.*, March, 7 pp. Illus. An account of experiments; what has been accomplished, etc.
 Astronomy. XV. New Chapters in the Warfare of Science. Andrew D. White, LL.D., LL.H.D. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 20 pp. Tells of the battles fought between the Church and scientists regarding astronomy.
 Athetosis (Complete), A Case of, with Post-Mortem. James Wright Putnam, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Feb., 3 pp.
 Atropy (Hemi-Facial), An Indication for Treatment in. F. X. Dercum, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Feb., 3 pp.
 Electricity, Some Possibilities of. Prof. William Crookes, F.R.S. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp.
 Geological Survey (The). V. National Agencies for Scientific Research. Major J. W. Powell, Ph.D., LL.D. *Chautauquan*, March, 5 pp.
 Influenza and Salicin. T. J. MacLagan, M.D. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 11 pp. Advocates the use of salicin in the treatment of influenza.
 Neuritis (Sub Acute Multiple). J. T. Eskridge, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Feb., 7 pp.
 Optics (Wayside). Casey A. Wood, C.M., M.D. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 7 pp. Illus. Optical Phenomena.
 Phenocoll Hydrochlorate. Isaac Ott, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Feb., 6 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Celtic Influence, The Influence of, on European Civilization. The Rev. J. Darlington, M.A. *Lyceum*, Dublin, Jan., 2 pp.
 Corporations in Political Economy. Wilbur Aldrich. *Social Economist*, Feb., 7 pp. The economic aspect of corporations.
 Directors (Non-Directing). *Social Economist*, Feb., 7 pp. The point is that the average directors of corporations know little of the institutions with which they are connected, and that this ignorance is the cause of defalcations, embezzlements, etc.
 Divorce. A Symposium. C. W. Smith, D.D. Hon. H. L. Sibley. H. W. Rogers, LL.D. *Methodist Rev.*, New York, March-April, 17 pp.
 Marriage, The Future of. Wordsworth Donisthorpe. A Reply. Susan, Countess of Malmesburg. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 25 pp.
 Morals (American). H. R. Chamberlain. *Chautauquan*, March, 5 pp. The public morals of America.
 Natal, White and Black in. Harriette E. Colenso and A. Werner. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. The Race Question in Natal.
 Natural Law in the Economic World. The Rev. J. C. Kimball. *Social Economist*, Feb., 10 pp. Discusses the question: Does the increase of laborers and capital involve a decrease of wages to the one, and of dividends to the other.
 Population in the United States, Growth and Distribution of. General Francis A. Walker. *Chautauquan*, March, 3 pp.
 Social Problems. Edward Everett Hale. *Cosmop.*, March, 4 pp. Considers the question of profit-sharing.
 Social Statistics of Cities. V. Lessons from the Census. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 9 pp.
 Unhealthiness of Cities: Its Cause and Cure. Francis Peek and Edwin T. Hall. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 17 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Accused (The). George F. Tucker. *Green Bag*, Feb., 4 pp. A vindication of the lawyer from charges brought against him.
 Accused (The) as a Witness. Frederick Mead (Metropolitan Police Magistrate). *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. Sets forth objections to the proposed change in the law.
 Avian Fauna (the) of Chester County, South Carolina, A Further Review of. *Auk*, Jan., 11 pp.
 Bathing in the Sea. F. S. Bassett, Lieut. U. S. N. *United Service*, March, 7 pp. Tells of various beliefs as to the benefits of sea-bathing.
 Birds of Jamaica, West Indies. II. A List of Birds Recorded from the Island. W. E. D. Scott. *Auk*, Jan., 7 pp.
 Birds of San José, Costa Rica, A Preliminary List of. George K. Cherrie. *Auk*, Jan., 7 pp.
 Castle Acre. The Rev. Dr. Jessopp. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 17 pp. Descriptive and historical.

Current Events.

- Cologne, The Cathedral of. Elizabeth Bisland. *Cosmopol.*, March, 10 pp., Illus. Descriptive.
- Cotton-Industry in Brazil. John G. Branner, Ph. D. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 8 pp.
- Cross-Examination. Lord Bramwell. *XXIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 5 pp. A defense of the Bar.
- Curlew (the Eskimo), Habits of. George H. Mackay. *Auk*, Jan., 5 pp.
- Dollar Bill (A), The History of. Harold W. George. *Chautauquan*, March, 4 pp. Tells how the paper currency is made, etc.
- Fair (The Columbian World's). M. H. De Young. *Cosmopol.*, March, 12 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Florida Traditions (Some Old).—Social and Other. Harriet Pickney Huse. *United Service*, March, 8 pp.
- Georgia, The Supreme Court of. Walter B. Hill. *Green Bag*, Feb., 15 pp. Illus. Sketches of judges.
- Horseman and Polo. Foxhall Keene. *Lippincott's Magazine*, March, 6 pp.
- India, Domestic Animals in. John Lockwood Kipling. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Jones (Paul) and the Capture of the "Serapis." John Clark Ridpath. *Chautauquan*, March, 7 pp. Illus. Historical.
- Law (The) of the Land. I. From Law to Lawyers. Wm. Arch. McClean. *Green Bag*, Feb., 3 pp. What is law and what are lawyers?
- Louisiana Purchase (The). Samuel M. Davis, A.M. *Chautauquan*, March, 2 pp. Historical.
- Mashoonaland, The Road from. J. Theodore Bent. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp. Describes what is known as the Pungwe Route.
- Moods (Two) of a Man. I. Passion's Trance. II. When Passion's Trance is Overpast. Mrs. Singleton (Violet Fane). *XXIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 16 pp.
- Navy (The), Rebuilding. Harry P. Mawson. *Lippincott's Mag.*, March, 8 pp.
- Note-Book (An Ex-Guardsman's). Henry Arthur Herbert, of Muckross, and Thomas Donnelly. *Cosmopol.*, March, 12 pp. Illus. Tells about the Guards of the English Army.
- Organ (The)—Musical Instruments. The Development of American Industries Since Columbus. XIII. Daniel Spillane. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 24 pp. Illus. The progress made in its manufacture.
- Owl (the Florida Burrowing), The Breeding Habits of. Samuel N. Rhoads, *Auk*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Parliament House (the), Sketches From. A. Wood Renton. *Green Bag*, Feb., 3 pp.
- Parrakeet (the Carolina), Notes on the Range and Habits of. Amos W. Butler. *Auk*, Jan., 7 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- America (Equatorial). Describing a Visit to St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbadoes, and the Principal Capitals of South America. Maturin M. Ballow. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Chalcedonian Decree (The), or, Historical Christianity, Misrepresented by Modern Theology, Confirmed by Modern Science, and Untouched by Modern Criticism. Charlotte Wood Slocum Lecture. John Fulton, D.D., LL.D. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Christlieb (Theodor), of Bonn. Memoir by His Widow, and Sermons Translated Chiefly by T. L. Kingsbury, M.A., and Samuel Garratt, M.A. A. C. Armstrong and Son. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Cloud of Witness: A Daily Sequence of Great Thoughts from Many Minds Following the Christian Seasons. Mrs. Lyttelton Gell. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Deluge (The). An Historical Romance of Poland, Sweden, and Russia. Henry Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. 2 vols. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Electric-Light Cables and the Distribution. Stuart Russell. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Episcopate (the). The Mission and Commission of. A Sermon Preached at the Consecration of Phillips Brooks, D.D. Bishop H. C. Potter. E. P. Dutton & Co. Paper, 10c.
- Fire and Sword, With. An Historical Romance of Poland and Russia. Henry Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Golden Gossip. Another Neighborhood Story. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Hopkins (Mark). American Religious Leaders. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Jason Edwards, An Average Man. Hamlin Garland. Arena Pub. Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c.
- Lodge (Henry Cabot), Speeches by. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Mesmerism, The Rationale of. A. P. Sinnett. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Millionaires (the), Half-Hours with; Showing How Much Easier It Is to Make A Million, Than to Spend It. Edited by B. B. West. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Money, Silver, and Finance. (No. LXIX. in the Questions of the Day Series). J. Howard Cowperthwait. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Music-Trades of America. General History of. Bill & Bill. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Nature, The Realm of; An Outline of Physiography. University Extension Manual. Hugh Rob Mill. C. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Philosophy (Modern), Spirit of: An Essay in the Form of Four Lectures. Dr. Josiah Royce. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$2.50.
- Poems. Maurice Thompson. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Roger Hunt. A Novel. Celia P. Wooley. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Science, Moral Teachings of. Arabella B. Buckley (Mrs. Fisher). D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.
- Simms (William Gilmore). William P. Trent. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston and New York. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Social Statics, Abridged and Revised, Together with The Man versus the State. Herbert Spencer. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Theology (Systematic). Vol. I. J. Miley, D.D. Hunt & Eaton. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Thibet, Across. From the French of Gabriel Bonvalot. With Illustrations Taken by Prince Henry of Orleans, and a Large Route-Map in Colors. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$3.50.
- Wagner As I Knew Him. Ferdinand Praeger. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Wednesday, February 17.

In the Senate, the Dubois-Claggett contest is discussed; a resolution to return captured battle-flags to Mexico is passed. The House considers the Indian Appropriations Bill. The New York Assembly passes the Ranney Bridge Bill; also a Bill for a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Wolfe Island. One of the Italian passengers of the *Massilia* dies at Carbon, Pa., of what was supposed to be typhus fever. Anti-Hill delegates are elected in Clinton and Tompkins counties. In Tarrytown, an old resident is shot at a Democratic primary. In New York City an inquest is begun in the cases of the victims of the Hotel Royal fire. Third annual dinner of the Goethe Society.

Several vessels are supposed to have gone down in the recent storm off the coast of Ireland. The House of Commons debates measures relating to Ireland. It is announced that ex-King Milan, of Servia, will become a Russian subject.

Thursday, February 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Palmer discusses the election of Senators by popular vote; eulogies are spoken on Senator Plumb. In the House, the Indian Appropriation Bill is discussed; the Secretary of the Treasury gives his reasons for continuing bonds. In the New York Legislature, the Senate resolves to investigate the Reading deal; the Assembly votes to exempt Kings County from the provisions of the "Greater New York" Bill. The Excise Committee of the Assembly gives another hearing on the Liquor Dealers' Excise Bill; Bishop Doane is the principal speaker against the Bill. At San Francisco, news is received of the loss of the bark *Tamerlane*, with eighteen men, off the Rocks of Puna. A fire in New Orleans destroys property to the value of over \$1,000,000. The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association closes its twenty-eighth Annual Convention at Brooklyn. In New York City, General Horace Porter is elected President of the Grant Monument Association.

All the members of the French Cabinet resign. In the British House of Commons the Irish Local Government Bill, introduced by Mr. Balfour, passes to its first reading.

Friday, February 19.

In the Senate, an issue of District bonds is discussed; a letter is received from the Secretary of the Treasury opposing the Revenue Marine transfer. In the House, an excited debate occurs on the questions of free silver and protection. Many members of both houses go to Chicago to see the work for the World's Fair. The New York Assembly votes for having the building of the Empire State at the World's Fair closed on Sundays; the General Appropriation Bill is introduced. Governor Flower asks Governor Abbott to explain the action of New Jersey health officers in sending typhus fever patients to New York City. In New York City, it is discovered that burglars had, for a week, held high carnival in a house, the owners of which were absent from the city. Twentieth-annual dinner of the Harvard Club. Arion ball at Madison Square Garden.

President Carnot accepts the joint resignation of the French Ministers. Heavy storms rage in Great Britain; the disabled steamer, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, is blown out to sea with officers and crew, from an Irish harbor. It is stated that the Irish Local Government Bill, introduced by Mr. Balfour, is a compromise measure, Mr. Balfour having been frequently overruled in the Cabinet meetings. Russia agrees to apologize to England for the expulsion of Captain Younghusband from the Pamir.

Saturday, February 20.

The last White House reception of the season is given. A negro, for criminal assault on a white woman, is burned at the stake, at Texarkana, Ark., in the presence of thousands of spectators. The ice gorge in the Allegheny River above Pittsburgh breaks without doing serious damage. The prosecution of Chief of Police Hackett, of Tarrytown, for killing James Hannon is dropped. In New York City, the *Staats Zeitung* property and adjoining plots are chosen as the site for the new municipal building. Seventh annual dinner of the Ohio Society; Annual dinner of the City College Alumni.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, undertakes to form a new Cabinet. Edward Deacon, the American who shot his wife's paramour at Cannes, is released on his own recognizance.

Sunday, February 21.

Many delegates to the Democratic State Convention arrive in Albany. Delegates to the Confederate Industrial Conference arrive in St. Louis and manifest strong sentiment in favor of putting a third-party ticket in the field. A unique but unsuccessful attempt is made to rob an express car on the New York Central, near Lyons; the messenger is seriously wounded, and the robber is captured. In New York City, about a hundred negroes arrive, having been promised free transportation to Liberia. Officers of the *Egyptian Monarch* tell of the terrible fate of the crew of an oil ship burned at sea.

President Carnot confers with Constans, Say, and others in regard to the formation of a new Cabinet. A large vessel, believed to be a Spanish steamer, founders off the Cornish coast; all on board supposed to be lost. It is reported that the Enriquez revolt in Guatemala has been suppressed.

Monday, February 22.

Washington's birthday. At the Democratic State Convention, in Albany, it is decided to send a delegation to the National Convention, under the unit rule, in favor of David B. Hill for President; delegates and Presidential electors are chosen. The Anti-Hill Democrats at their meeting in Albany issue a call for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse May 31. Ex-President Cleveland delivers an address at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Governor McKinley, Senators Perkins and Dolph, J. Sloat Fassett, and others speak at the banquet of the Michigan Club in Detroit. The Industrial Convention at St. Louis meets and organizes. George William Curtis delivers a lecture on James Russell Lowell before the Brooklyn Institute. In New York City, the day is celebrated with dinners, meetings, and entertainments. Annual dinner of the Southern Society.

Accounts continue to come in of wrecks and loss of life on the Irish coast. Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduces the Irish Educational Bill in the House of Commons; Mr. Chaplin introduces an Agricultural Holdings Bill.

Tuesday, February 23.

In the Senate, the Pure Food Bill is discussed; the President sends in the nomination of William B. Gilbert, of Oregon, as Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. In the House, a few committee reports are received. An exciting struggle occurs in the St. Louis Convention over the admission of a third-party delegate from Georgia. In the New York Legislature, many Bills are introduced. The National Convention of Electrical Engineers begins its annual session in Buffalo. Secretary Foster sails for Europe; he says he will endeavor to arrange for an international conference on silver. In New York City, the annual bench-show of the Westminster Kennel Club opens. Annual dinner of the Hardware and Metal Trades.

President Carnot entrusts to M. Rouvier the task of forming a new Cabinet. A motion to disestablish the Church of Wales is defeated in the House of Commons, 267 to 220. Great damage by floods is reported in Spain. It is announced that reciprocity negotiations are to be opened between the United States and Austria.

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